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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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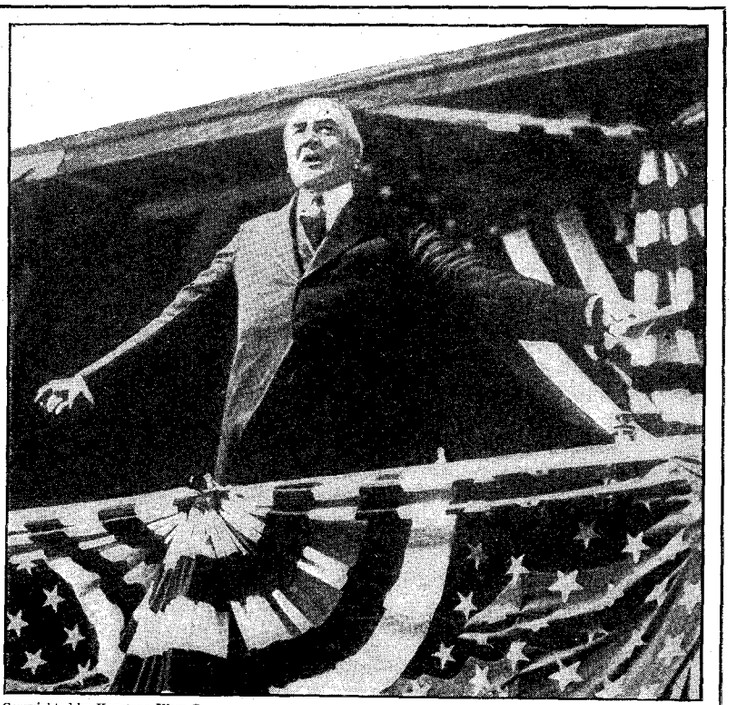
THE NEGRO'S STATUS DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT

THE COURAGE OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT in going into the very heart of the South—where the negro question is bitterest, where political and social equality are denied the black man, but where the fundamental right to earn a living is more freely given than in the North—and telling an audience of whites and blacks in Birmingham, Alabama, just where the two races should enjoy equality, and where not, arouses the admiration of the Southern press. "Politically and economically, there need be no occasion for great and permanent differentiation, for limitations of the individual's opportunity," he declared, "provided that on both sides there shall be recognition of the absolute divergence in things social and racial."

"It has taken sixty years for a President of the United States—a Republican President—to pick up the broken threads of understanding as they fell from the cold hand of the martyred Lincoln," says the Birmingham *News*, which hails his address as "a message of vital importance to the South, the nation, and the world," and states that "it gave the South a wholly new vision of the clear-headed, thoughtful courage of the man." And in the same city, where his speech was heard and read in its entirety, *The Age-Herald* welcomes his views as affording "a common-sense solution of the race problem," and as coinciding with "the best thought in this part of the country." While some Southern papers criticize the President's taste in choosing the negro problem as his topic in a Southern city, and while others sharply challenge his theory of political equality, many of those that have reached us agree with *The Age-Herald* and *The News* that the President has merely formulated with courage and frankness a doctrine already held by "Southern leaders, white and black." Another Southern view is reflected in the words of Senator Harrison (Dem., Miss.), who declares that "to encourage the negro, who in some States, as in my own, exceeds the white population, to strive through every political avenue to be placed upon an equality with the whites, is a blow to the white civilization of this country that will take years to combat." Negro opinion, as quotations to follow later in this article will show, is divided, one section challenging the President on his denial of racial equality, the other unreservedly indorsing his speech.



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"WHETHER YOU LIKE IT OR NOT, UNLESS OUR DEMOCRACY IS A LIE, YOU MUST STAND FOR THAT EQUALITY."

President Harding speaking on the race problem in Woodrow Wilson Park, Birmingham, on October 26, before an audience of some ten thousand negroes grouped at one side, and twenty thousand whites at the other.

This speech, delivered during Birmingham's semi-centennial celebrations, declares the New York *Globe*, is "the most important and the most intelligent statement of the right approach to the negro problem sponsored by any public man in a generation." "It is the most significant utterance on the question of nationalism since Henry W. Grady's momentous speech on 'The New South' before the New England Society in 1886, avers the Los Angeles *Times*, which goes on to say:

"Grady in that masterful appeal, which to this day has its influence, called upon the North to get the Southern viewpoint and to realize that a new South had arisen out of the ashes of the old. Harding appealed to the South to adopt the national rather than the racial viewpoint on one of the baffling issues before the republic.

"Grady invited the two sections to understand each other. Harding urged the nation to rid itself of sectionalism through aiding the South in breaking the political and economic shackles which the negro question has fastened upon it."

The World War, which by its economic consequences brought about a great migration of colored people to the North and West, has made the negro problem a national instead of a sectional one, said the President; in fact, he added, "we will be wise to recognize it as wider yet," since "our race problem here in the United

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States is only a phase of the race issue that the whole world confronts." While he saw "no occasion for great and permanent differentiation" between the whites and blacks in political and economic fields, he insisted that both must recognize "the absolute divergence in things social and racial." The President went on to say in part:

"When I suggest the possiblity of economic equality between the races, I mean it in precisely the same way and to the same extent that I would mean it if I spoke of equality of economic opportunity as between members of the same race. In each case I would mean equality proportioned to the honest capacities and deserts of the individuals.

"Men of both races may well stand uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality. Indeed, it would be helpful to have the word 'equality' eliminated from this consideration; to have it accepted on both sides that this is not a question of social equality, but a question of recognizing a fundamental, eternal and inescapable difference. . . .

"I would let the black man vote when he is fit to vote and prohibit the white man voting when he is not fit to vote. . . .

"Especially would I appeal to the self-respect of the colored race. I would inculcate in it the wish to improve itself as a distinct race, with a heredity, a set of traditions, an array of aspirations all its own. Out of such racial ambitions and pride will come natural segregations, without narrowing any rights.

"On the other hand, I would insist upon equal educational opportunity for both. Racial amalgamation there cannot be. Partnership of the races in developing the highest aims of all humanity there must be if humanity, not only here but everywhere, is to achieve the ends which we have set for it. . . .

"I would accept that a black man can not be a white man, and that he does not need and should not aspire to be as much like a white man as possible in order to accomplish the best that is possible for him. He should seek to be, and he should be encouraged to be, the best possible black man, and not the best possible imitation of a white man."

Turning to the political aspects of the problem, the President appealed to the South to give up its tradition of political solidarity:

"Just as I do not wish the South to be politically entirely of one party; just as I believe that is bad for the South, and for the rest of the country as well, so I do not want the colored people to be entirely of one party. I wish that both the tradition of a solidly Democratic South and the tradition of a solidly Republican black race might be broken up. Neither political sectionalism nor any system of rigid groupings of the people will in the long run prosper our country.

"I want to see the time come when black men will regard themselves as full participants in the benefits and duties of American citizenship; when they will vote for Democratic candidates, if they prefer the Democratic policy on tariff or taxation, or foreign relations, or what not; and when they will vote the Republican ticket only for like reasons. We can not go on, as we have gone for more than a half century, with one great section of our population, numbering as many people as the entire population of some significant countries of Europe, set off from real contribution to solving our national issues, because of a division on race lines.

"With such convictions one must urge the people of the South to take advantage of their superior understanding of this problem and to assume an attitude toward it that will deserve the confidence of the colored people. Likewise, I plead with my own political party to lay aside every program that looks to lining up the black man as a mere political adjunct. Let there be an end of prejudice and of demagogy in this line. Let the South understand the menace which lies in forcing upon the black race an attitude of political solidarity."

After defining his views on economic and political equality for both races the President leveled his hand toward the white section of his audience and said: "Whether you like it or not, unless our democracy is a lie, you must stand for that equality."

The President has enunciated "a new policy toward the race issue, so far as the Republican party and the nation are concerned," declares a Birmingham correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Turning first to Southern comment—for, as the Mobile *Register* remarks, the South is the "assay office" for any theories relating to the negro—we find Senator Watson of Georgia insisting that the people of the South will not admit the black man to political equality because it is "inseparably connected with social equality." "There is no such thing," he adds, "as economic discrimination against the blacks in the South." The President's words, predicts Senator McKellar of Tennessee, will "arouse racial discussions and racial prejudices that had better been left dormant." "So far as the South is concerned," says Senator Heflin of Alabama, "we hold to the doctrine that God Almighty has fixt limits and boundary lines between the two races, and no Republican living can improve upon his handiwork."

"A truce to race problem talk!" exclaims the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which avers that "there is no race problem in the South," because—"a sensible negro does not want social equality with the white men, and sane white men know that such a thing is impossible." The President's address was "tactless," and "a violation of the proprieties," in the opinion of the Birmingham *Post;* and the Little Rock *News* fears that his words will "make the ignorant and vicious of both races more vicious." "President Harding has stirred up a hornets' nest and done violence to the South's cherished tradition of white supremacy by proclaiming political equality as the goal of the new dispensation," remarks the Selma *Times-Journal*. "It irritates the South to be lectured on its alleged ill-treatment of the negro," says the Nashville *Banner*. "The South resents intermeddling, whether that intermeddling comes from high or low," remarks the Montgomery *Journal*, in the course of an editorial headed "The President's Mistake." Complaining that Mr. Harding was manifestly "inspired by the belief that the negroes are the victims of injustices and oppressions which it is the right of the nation to redress if the South shall fail in its duty to do so," the Dallas *News* declares that the South will dissent from this idea and will protest against its dissemination. In the Norfolk *Virginian Pilot* we read:

"In a very real sense social and racial segregation carries with it an impairment of the equality of opportunity. In a very real and troublesome sense equality of opportunity encroaches on social and racial separateness. The South's problem is one of blending these two sets of principles for the good of both races. In its practical aspects the problem begins where the President leaves off. The promised land where the two races will dwell together in peace, neither encroaching upon the other, each enjoying equality of opportunity and equality of reward for achievement, but each preserving a dignified racial separateness—this Promised Land has already been shown to us by many a Moses of our own. The President's formula takes us no further than Nebo. We have been admiring the view from Nebo for a long time now, and it does not help much to be told to admire it some more."

On the other hand the Atlanta *Constitution* thinks that "there is no reason why the whole so-called 'negro problem' should not be solved along the very lines laid down by the President, and solved to the satisfaction of the whole nation, removing the race question as a political issue and enabling the people of every section to consider all economic issues on their merits." *The Constitution* goes on to say:

"The day when that will be done is coming; and, so far as the South, at least, is concerned, the sooner it comes the better!

"That development has been impossible up to this time simply because the racial issue has been paramount. The Republican Party has kept it so!

"It will continue to be paramount so long as there is danger of overthrowing or evading or nullifying the white supremacy that is provided for and guaranteed through the instrumentality of the primary election system.

"The primary system rests upon the bedrock of self-preservation.

"Certainly, there is nothing in the President's address to cause any alarm on this score; while, on the other hand, his Bir-

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mingham address taken in connection with the attitude of his party in restricting negro representation in the national conventions, and practically reorganizing itself in the South on a basis of a recognition of white supremacy, gives abundant grounds for hope that the settlement of this vexed question that has long perplexed the nation and especially the South is at hand."

The President "faced the issue squarely, without quibbling or evasion," remarks the El Paso *Times*, which concedes that the negro problem is becoming a problem "for the nation to face." This Texas paper commends the President's fearlessness, and declares that "careful, cool, honest attempts to understand this problem and to solve it are better than to forget it, or to resent every effort to discuss it intelligently." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* also praises Mr. Harding's address; and under the heading "A Brave Utterance" the Baltimore *Sun* remarks:

"The negro problem is one so bristling with difficulties that few of our statesmen have cared to face it frankly. It is not a simple one, and no one but an ignoramus would assert that it can assuredly be solved through any theoretical formula. Almost irresistible forces have compelled the South to handle it as it has been handled there. But it is not solved and it is presenting new and alarming phases. The people of the country, of the South particularly, must give thought to them. President Harding has not spoken the last word on the subject, but the candor and courage he showed are thoroughly commendable. The South must meet his challenge in like spirit. Any improvement possible in the relations between the white and black races must come through the application to the problem of these two qualities."

"Intelligent and fair-minded Southerners will find no fault with the President's propositions," thinks the evening edition of the same Baltimore paper. "We believe that the effect of the President's Birmingham speech will be wholesome," says the Charleston *News and Courier;* and the Louisville *Times* characterizes it as "an impressive enunciation of truth." "Bravery," this Louisville paper adds, "was required for the utterance that 'men of both races may well stand uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality.'" The views that he exprest, says the Kinston, N. C., *Free Press*, "are entertained by the best thought in the South." "President Harding's doctrine is sound," declares Mayor Grace of Charleston, S. C. Turning again to the Birmingham *News* we read:

"The South will have no quarrel with President Harding upon his address. If the speech was greeted in a measure of silence, it was because such statements from a President were astounding, and the people were thinking and reflecting. It was not a matter for cheering, but for study."

Turning to the negro press, we find enthusiasm over the President's Birmingham speech tempered in some quarters by dissatisfaction with what he said about social equality. "President Harding has given to the nation—and to the world—the Magna Charta of Racial Adjustment, according to his convictions," says the Associated Negro Press, representing 112 colored journals throughout the United States. In a bulletin sent out by its Department of Opinion we read:

"There are two features of the address that have come in for more comment than any of the others. The two are 'Political Equality' and 'Social Equality.'

"The discussion of the 'Social Equality' portion of the address has been very extensive within the group, as well as without. There is a vast difference of opinion concerning the advisability of this reference. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr. Kelly Miller, Dr. J. E. Mooreland and others, commonly classified as the 'intellectual group,' are in the section of those who think social reference in the address was untimely, and yet insist, since the reference was made, there should be no barrier set up by any nation, or individual, seeking to dictate the policy of social selection between individuals.

"There has seemed to be more excitement and alarm, by both races, on this phase of the President's address, than any other. It is noticable that the active political group, headed up by R. R. Church, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Perry Howard, Walter Cohen and others, in the Republican party, accept the address as a masterpiece of carefully exprest opinion."

The Birmingham address "will stand forth as the most helpful and wholesome political utterance of the decade in America," declares the New York *News;* and the New York *Age*, another colored paper, remarks that:

"Few of our Presidents have exhibited such moral courage in pleading for just treatment of the negro, in the section where that quality has been so severely lacking. . . .

"The President's insistence that men of both races may well stand uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality was undoubtedly necessary in order to keep the uneasy consciences of the whites from balking at this bugbear. The fact that the whites have done so much in the past to bring about a quasi 'social equality' by the mixing of the blood of both races, has rendered them unduly sensitive on this point."

"Equality of opportunity is all that the negro asks," says the Indianapolis *Ledger*, which adds that social equality is "something that the negro race has never contended for." The President "asked for a square deal for the colored citizens," notes the Knoxville *East Tennessee News*, which fears, however, that his appeal "fell on deaf ears." Still another colored paper, the Norfolk *Journal and Guide*, praises the President's speech for its "force and candor," but adds the opinion that "the South as a whole is not disposed to hold any deserving member of the negro race back politically, economically and educationally." It predicts, nevertheless, that the speech will have "a salutary effect upon the country at large, and upon the South particularly." Specifically indorsing his stand on the subject of social equality the Indianapolis *Freeman* says: "Unless colored people are prepared to spend valuable time and energy uselessly, it is just as well that they cease fighting for the impossible and strive for the things that are attainable and really of some substantial consequence." This view is shared by Dr. Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, who is quoted as saying that he had never met a leader of his race who advocated social equality, and that he did not desire or advocate it.

The President's Birmingham speech "is being criticized by the colored people because it promises the colored race too little, and by the white people because it promises too much," notes the Baltimore *Afro-American*. This negro paper, while admiring the President's courage, is disappointed because he subscribes to "the white South's view of social equality," which means "intermarriage laws, jim-crow street-cars and railways, no political offices for colored people, and discrimination at every point of contact between the two races." And in *The Crisis* (New York) edited by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, we read:

"Mr. Harding meant that the American negro must acknowledge that it was a wrong and a disgrace for Booker T. Washington to dine with President Roosevelt!

"The answer to this inconceivably dangerous and undemocratic demand must come with the unanimous ring of 12 million voices, enforced by the voice of every American who believes in Humanity."

And in another negro monthly, the New York *Crusader*, Dr. Cyril V. Briggs, Executive head of the African Blood Brotherhood, argues that the President's speech supports "the worst negrophobist element of the South on at least six vital points:"

"(1) the denial of Social Equality to the negro; (2) the plan of supporting such negro leaders as will acquiesce in this denial, and in utilizing white control of Negro schools to further increase the number; (3) the claim of inherent negro inferiority; (4) the unwritten Southern law that 'black men cannot be white men,' which, after elimination of color change as a recognized impossibility, simply means that black men cannot expect to enjoy all the rights and privileges of American citizenship enjoyed by white men, citizens and aliens; (5) the South's plan for exclusive industrial education as against any higher education for negroes; (6) the South's noisy opposition to racial amalgamation while silently indulging in its practice."

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NORTH DAKOTA'S "RECALL" PUZZLE

A GOAT, LED BY A GENTLEMAN named Gus Larson, was met with a brass band on the outskirts of Minot, North Dakota, by the new Governor-elect of the State, "as the best proof available," remarks the Minneapolis *Tribune*, "that the Independent forces in North Dakota gave the Non-partizans a sound thrashing on election day." For the first time in the history of the country, a Governor had been "recalled," and the echo of that brass band resounded throughout the nation at large, wherever a newspaper editor agreed with Gus Larson, in desiring the goat of North Dakota's late "Socialistic" rulers. "So fades another dream of applied Socialism." "The League collapses." "Tried and found wanting." "The League is wiped off the official roster of North Dakota for the present." "The experiment in Socialism is over." "Communism fails again." "The Non-partizan League has suffered a defeat that probably precludes a 'comeback.'" These are among the representative comments, made by journals as widely separated in space and opinion as the Oakland *Tribune*, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, the Boston *Herald*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Baltimore *American*, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The Boston daily adds that, closely associated with the "League collapse" is the "prospective winding up of the Bank of North Dakota—the only bank in the United States operated by a State Government."

This nation-wide jubilation by opponents of the League, however, is discounted by the Minneapolis *Tribune*, also a notable League opponent, but steadied by proximity to the scene of the recent political twister, as well as by a good deal of inside information, which does not seem to have become general property. The fact is, says the *Tribune*, "the voters are mildly amazed at what they did," and are wondering "what is going to be the real result of what happened Friday, October 28."

What happened, reduced to its simplest terms, is that Governor Frazier, Non-partizan leader, and his two chief lieutenants, were recalled, and are to be replaced by the Independent candidates. At the same time, the Independents' initiated laws and amendments were lost by larger votes than elected their candidates. The Bank of North Dakota, about which the political storms of recent years have centered and against which a special initiated law was directed in the recent election, is voted "safe." So is all the rest of the Non-partizan League program. As the *Tribune* regretfully observes:

"The defeat of the debt limit amendment and the initiated laws, proposed and sponsored by the Independent Voters' Association, has made the mandate of the next administration vague and contradictory, and Independent leaders predict that the opposition is going to make the most of it as a tool of cleavage against the Independent ranks.

"Smashed in the recall election, the Non-partizan League numerically is still the strongest faction in North Dakota politics, and as the initiated measure calling for a non-partizan ballot in State elections did not receive a majority of the votes cast on the proposition, the Non-partizan League has good prospects of regaining control of administrative affairs at the June primaries next year."

"REPUDIATION AND PRISON."

Such is the headline of a newspaper editorial on A. C. Townley, founder of the Non-partizan League, who began serving a ninety-day prison sentence for seditious utterances just as North Dakota's Non-partizan Governor was repudiated at the State's recall election. This rare photograph, showing Townley speaking to a farmers' meeting, is loaned by J. W. Brinton.

Even the foremost opponents of the League inside the State admit that all is not as definitely settled as the brass band and the delivery of the goat might have indicated. "The fight for good government in North Dakota isn't ended, it is just fairly and auspiciously begun," telegraphs the editor of the Fargo *Forum*, one of the strongest opponents of the League Administration, in answer to a request from THE DIGEST for a statement on the meaning of the election. "The results of the recall afford a measure of comfort for all concerned," telegraphs the editor of the Lamoure *Chronicle*. The Denhoff *Voice*, also anti-League, looks for another "rebellion of the farmers, led, not by Socialists, but by men really interested in their problems," unless the farmers are given a fair deal. The farmers have not given up their industrial program, but they want to have all extravagance, inefficiency, and graft eliminated," says the Hannaford *Enterprise*. Partizans of the Non-partizan League, on the other hand, are inclined to be anything but pessimistic. "It would appear that the incoming administration will find it impossible to keep faith with big business this time," observes the Mandan *News*, referring to the Independents' failure to put over their program, together with their candidates. *The Non-partizan Leader* of Minneapolis, chief organ of the League, observes, with something like jubilation:

"The test of permanency of a political program is its ability to become established in the laws and constitution and to remain to be carried out regardless of changes in State administrations. The Non-partizan League program has stood this test. It is unfortunate that Governor Frazier and his associates in State office were recalled, but at the same time by mandate of the people the Bank of North Dakota stands. So does the State Mill and Elevator program. The Independent Voters' Association officials must proceed with what the Non-partizan League administration started. Even tho the new State officials are not friendly to the Farmers' program, they can not seriously hamper or delay it. They will be in office only a few months before the people again speak at the State-wide primaries next June. The State has not repudiated the League program as the newspapers in general have sought to show. The emphatic opposite is the truth."

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JAPAN'S COMMONER-PREMIER, KILLED BY AN ASSASSIN

THE ARMS CONFERENCE and the general political course of the nations may, as reports from Washington indicate, be little affected by the murder of Takashi Hara, Premier of Japan, but nevertheless, the Boston *Herald* observes, the end of this great Liberal "is a calamity for Japan, and a serious loss for the world at large." He occupied a position in his native land which some papers compare with the position occupied by Clemenceau in France and Lloyd George in England. "The Old Man of Japan," they called him in his native tongue, and credited him with making a working agreement possible between Japanese militarists and civic leaders and radicals. Altho, unlike ex-President Wilson, he is credited with being a rival of Lloyd George as an expert politician, like Wilson he finally succeeded in bringing upon himself the hatred of both militarists and radicals. During the past two years, says a dispatch from Tokyo to the New York *Evening Post*, bitterness has increased, especially on the militarist side. When the first reports of his death came over the cables, with the rumor that it was the work of a "demented Korean boy, nineteen years old," the Albany *Journal* suggested that "the information may be manufactured to convey the impression that the crime hasn't any political significance." Later, through the Tokyo correspondent of the *Hawaii Shimpo*, a Japanese daily of Honolulu, and thence to the New York *Herald*, the report was published that the actual murderer was a grandson "of a celebrated leader of the Meiji restoration, who helped restore power to the Mikado," and thus presumably an opponent of Hara's so-called pacifistic policy. The young assassin, according to this authority, shouted "You Traitor!" as he plunged his knife into the aged Premier's breast. If it was a Korean, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, he must have been more than half-crazed, for Hara stood for most of the things that Terauchi, his predecessor, did not stand for, and Terauchi was remembered by Korea as the tyrant and terror of Seoul. "As a man of the people, the first commoner who ever rose to be Premier of Japan," the *Eagle's* editorial writer goes on:

Adschi Photograph.

HE HAD HIS WAY IN JAPAN.

Premier Takashi Hara, victim of an assassin's knife, is said to have controlled his country's destiny by a combination of the qualities displayed by Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

"Hara abhorred Terauchi's fierce militarism, and had little sympathy for the old aristocratic spirit represented by Baron Admiral Takahira Kato, tho Kato, now in Washington, was very fond of the Premier and shed tears over the tragedy. Hara had a career of mingled activities as a newspaper man, an author, a statesman, much like Clemenceau's, but seems to have been without the Tiger's trend to combativeness. His political methods were like those of Lloyd George, combining strategy, clever yielding when yielding was necessary, alternate conciliation and firmness. For more than two years Hara has had his way in Japan on every question which he has made an issue."

Two hours before he was assassinated, many American commentators recall, he gave an interview to an American press bureau, in which he declared his belief that the Conference in Washington would prove successful, and would open up "a new era in international relations." His tragic taking-off ends all the plans he had made for reaching an agreement with the Powers in the interests of world peace, comments the Newark *News*, adding that "it can hardly be doubted that he was sincere in his attitude, tho the acts of his administration had not been entirely consistent with his spoken words." The inconsistency is easily explicable, says the writer, for Hara, the commoner, "had to struggle against the strong militaristic powers that have ruled Japan with an iron hand even under the present constitution," with the assistance of the so-called Elder Statesman. As the Baltimore *Sun* explains:

"Japan's constitutional government is somewhat similar in form to that of Great Britain. It has an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament, a Cabinet and a Premier. But neither Premier, Parliament nor Cabinet has powers corresponding to those exercised by their British namesakes. Certain large powers are reserved to the Emperor, and the Emperor's action is controlled not by Premier or Parliament, but by the unofficial body known as the Genro, or the Elder Statesmen.

"How this invisible government works in practise is illustrated by Mr. Alexander Powell in the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Premier Hara, acting in the name of the Japanese Government, promised that the Japanese troops would be withdrawn from Siberia at the time that the American and Allied troops were withdrawn. As every one knows, that promise was not fulfilled. When the time came the Genro gave word to the Minister of War, and instead of withdrawing his troops he reinforced them. Hara was placed in the position of a man faithless to his word. He had to frame up the most plausible excuse he could for the refusal to withdraw the troops. He himself became suspected of militaristic designs."

As a matter of fact, concludes this writer, "Premier Hara could properly be termed a progressive," and the author of a brief biography of the dead Premier in the New York *Herald* begins with a similar statement, thus:

"The assassination of Takashi Hara removes a man who has long been regarded as Japan's most liberal friend of international amity and most skilful political leader.

"In 1908 he made a trip to the United States and Europe, having been received in Washington by President Roosevelt who declared that Mr. Hara possest as broad an understanding of the problems of the Orient as any man he had ever known.

"The Kensei-kai, the opposition party, criticized him for the Japanese policy at the Paris Peace Conference and declared, in resolutions adopted in a meeting in October, 1920, that 'in the course of the Government's dealings with China, Russia and America there is not the slightest shadow of maintenance of the dignity which Japan, as a first-class Power, is entitled to.'"

Shortly before the arrival of the Japanese delegates to attend the present Conference in Washington, the New York *World* carried this message from the Premier:

"Japan is ready to concur in any project for the equitable reduction of armaments which is consistent with national security and sincerely hopes that the glorious enterprise initiated by your President may be crowned with signal success. In this I am firmly convinced that I am the faithful mouthpiece of the sentiment and expressions of the entire Japanese people."

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HYLAN'S HOLD ON NEW YORK

NEW YORK'S TASTE IN MAYORS seems to puzzle editors in smaller cities who know that the word Tammany is considered a synonym for municipal corruption throughout the world, and who realize that John F. Hylan, a Tammany mayor, has been reelected by a prodigious plurality in spite of the opposition of practically all the newspapers of the city. "Either Tammany Hall is the most lied-about political organization on earth," observes the wondering Baltimore *American*, "or, New York peculiarly prefers misgovernment to good government." New York, says *The Sun* in the same Maryland city, "seems definitely to have superseded Philadelphia as the most glaring example of an American municipality which politically is corrupt and contented." The only solution the Worcester *Telegram* can find for the New York puzzle is that the city clings to Mayor Hylan because he so well represents "its own shrewdness and unmorality." Mayor Hylan carried the five boroughs of New York City with a total vote of 754,874, a majority of 334,800 and a plurality over his Coalition opponent, Major Henry H. Curran, of 417,986. He carried with him the entire regular Democratic ticket.

In explanation of Tammany's victory the New York *Evening Post* writes:

"Beating Tammany is always a difficult task. It becomes a formidable task when the case against Tammany cannot be dramatized in a form to catch the popular imagination. In previous elections good government has triumphed over bad government when bad government could be shown to mean red-light police exploitation and large-scale graft. This year Hylan bad government was translatable in terms of incompetence; and about mere incompetence there is apparently little to fire public indignation. That administrative inefficiency, when prest home, concerns such real things as the health of the public, safe and adequate schooling for the children, the price of the people's food as affected by honest market administration, and the price of fares as affected by constructive transit policies—that administrative inefficiency affects real human values, is the lesson which the fusion candidates set out to impress upon the voters; and it is plain that they have not succeeded."

That newspaper support does not necessarily mean votes has been proved again and again in American municipal elections. Yet last week's voting in New York furnished what seems to be the strongest case on record. Out of seventeen New York dailies possessing wide general circulation, fourteen were lined up definitely against Hylan. Mr. Hearst's *American* and *Evening Journal* were the Mayor's only newspaper supporters throughout the campaign, altho the pictorial *Daily News* came out for the Mayor a few days before the election. The result, agree Mayor Hylan and leader Murphy of Tammany Hall, ought to teach the newspapers a lesson. It ought, as the usually incommunicative Mr. Murphy said after the election, to show "the futility of swinging the aged Tammany bugaboo," it ought to prove "to the unjust and unfair newspapers of our city" that "the people mistrust them." Perhaps, ventures Mr. Murphy, the result of the election may hasten the day of newspaper reform; "public opinion may yet induce the discredited newspapers to be honest and truthful." This was the first New York mayorality election in which women have voted. The women who helped to reelect as mayor "a man who has always stood for the general good," are, so this veteran politician avers, "a great moral force, and their votes have shown it." Mr. Murphy not unnaturally considers the result of the election a vindication of Tammany, saying:

"In view of this great Democratic victory, when we are able to elect our ticket by such an overwhelming majority, in the face of an almost combined opposition of the press, and do it in a city of 6,000,000 inhabitants, in a city dotted all over by churches, fire and school houses, in the city in which this organization has lived for 132 years, it seems foolish for our enemies to charge that there is nothing good, but everything corrupt, in Tammany.

"For, after all, the character of an organization like ours may be judged by the confidence reposed in it, very often by a great and intelligent people who know it."

Mayor Hylan considers the result of the election "a great vindication," for himself as well as "a great victory for the people and against the interests." It means, he said in a speech on election night, that his "fight for the people against the unscrupulous interests that have held them in bondage has been won." The Mayor then added:

"I am going to continue the fight until the end of my term of four years and with the cooperation of every department in order to be of the greatest service to you. I shall endeavor to protect you from those who would exploit you, from those who care nothing about humanity.

"I have had a hard fight ever since long before I left the farm and all my life, but I never quit any job I ever tackled."

Mayor Hylan carefully separated a few journalistic sheep from the goats, observing in a statement of thanks to the Hearst papers and *The Daily News* that "in this campaign the exploiters of the public, the predatory special interests and their servitors were lined up on one side, and those unselfishly committed to the service of the people were lined up on the other."

The lesson that the New York *American* draws from the election returns is that the readers of the Hearst papers believe what they read, while tens of thousands of the readers of the other newspapers "were uninfluenced by editorials written from malice or hatred." Mayor Hylan's long continued and consistent opposition to traction settlement plans drawn up by State authorities and his insistence that street railroad and Rapid Transit fares should be kept down to five cents are generally admitted to have been an important factor in the result. As *The American* tells the story of this phase of the situation:

"Once upon a time, as they say in fairy-tales, a lot of traction looters got together and decided they would drive a mayor out of the City Hall. This was because he wouldn't let them charge more than a nickel for a ride in the people's subway. But the mayor, who happened to be John F. Hylan, kept up his fight to keep the carfare at five cents, and the people made him mayor again by a fabulous figure. And the traction looters lived unhappily ever after."

Turning to the anti-Hylan papers which were denounced by name by the Mayor, we find the New York *Times*, a Democratic newspaper, asserting that the anti-Tammany ticket was weak because the leading candidates were all Republicans and thus poor vote-getters in a Democratic city. The chief cause which the New York *Tribune* can discover was the spreading of the idea that in some fashion Mayor Hylan "was to be trusted to protect the interests of the poor. This claim may be devoid of foundation, but it was successfully exploited." The New York *Herald* believes the real explanation is that the people of New York York "simply were stampeded by Mayor Hylan's five-cent fare cry." Continues *The Herald:*

"With Hylan's vulnerable record for the last four years; with the mistakes he has made, not of the heart, as ex-Governor Smith exprest it, but of the head; with the neglect of virtually all the city's interests and the proved unfitness of Mr. Hylan to fill the great office which calls for the best brains, the best training and the best character obtainable; with the unfortunate associations surrounding him, it is not possible, it is not thinkable, that the people of New York would have reelected him if they had not been so far misled by his five-cent fare issue as to be voting in effect in nothing else. . . . with the voters of New York, completely deceived as to a five-cent fare, with every other issue thrust far into the background by a Mayor and candidate who showed himself a past master of political cunning and trickery, that false issue served not merely to reelect Mr. Hylan but to reelect him by a plurality such as no other candidate for that office ever approached, even with due allowance made for the increase of the vote by women."

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JOHN BARLEYCORN, M. D.

ANOTHER CHAPTER in the absorbing serial called "Prohibition" was written by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon when he approved the issuance of regulations carrying into effect the prescribing of beer as a medicine. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* considers this "the most important pronouncement made since the Prohibition Law went into effect." This action had been delayed for several months while Congress considered a bill preventing the making of beer as medicine, but this bill "having been caught in a legislative jam," as the Washington *Post* phrases it, "the Treasury did not feel warranted in withholding the regulations."

Now, however, notes the New York *News*, the passage of the Campbell-Willis bill banning beer as medicine is assured. In this event, predict a few editors, the anti-beer bill will be set aside by the courts as unconstitutional.

Under the recent promulgation a physician may prescribe at one time for the use of the same person a case of beer, and no arbitrary limit is placed upon the number of prescriptions a physician may write or the same person may obtain within a given period. Also, under the new regulations, two quarts of wine is the limit put upon a single prescription for that beverage, but otherwise the regulations are the same as for beer. Spirituous liquors are limited to one pint within any ten-day period, and alcohol for external use is limited to a pint to the same person at one time.

Just before Attorney-General Palmer went out of office, it will be recalled, he ruled that it would be legal to use beer for medicinal purposes. For many months, therefore, points out the New York *Times*, "the use of beer as a medicine has been legal, but it couldn't be prescribed on account of the lack of regulations." As Mr. Palmer ruled a few hours before leaving office:

"The manufacture or sale of liquor for medicinal purposes has not been prohibited. The Constitutional Amendment does not expressly confer power to prohibit either. It may be assumed that Congress, for the purpose of making the Prohibition Law effective, could have placed some limit upon the quantity of liquor that should be either manufactured or sold for medicinal purposes, and that it might have indicated, in general terms, the character of such limitation and authorized the executive officers to carry out the purpose thus exprest by proper regulation. I can find in the Act, however, no purpose, either directly to impose such a limitation or to confer upon the executive officers any power to do so.

"I think it was the intention of Congress that all reputable drug-stores authorized to compound and dispense medicine prescribed by physicians should be entitled to a permit to sell liquor at retail on such prescriptions."

This ruling by Mr. Palmer last March resulted in the recent promulgation of regulations permitting the use of beer as a medicine "by the person for whom it is prescribed in the treatment of an ailment from which the patient is known by the physician to be suffering." "The ruling means that the manufacture and distribution of high-powered beer is now legal wherever such manufacture and distribution is not prohibited by State law," explains *The American Issue* (Westerville, O.), whose stand on the question of prohibition may be gathered from its slogan, "A Saloonless Nation." Continues this "dry" organ:

"Former Attorney-General Palmer's eleventh-hour opinion holding that beer can be legally manufactured and distributed under the present Prohibition law was of no value to the booze interests so long as regulations governing the manufacture and distribution in conformity with it were withheld. The Treasury Department, within whose province it is to issue such regulations, issued a statement at the time of the ruling to the effect that inasmuch as a bill designed to prohibit the manufacture and sale of medicinal beer would be presented to Congress immediately, it would not be fair to the brewery interests to issue the regulations and thus encourage them to equip their closed plants for the manufacture of medicinal beer.

"After extensive hearings before the Judiciary committees of both Houses the supplemental enforcement bill embodying provisions prohibiting 'medicinal beer,' was presented to both House and Senate. The anti-beer provisions have been passed by an overwhelming vote in both Houses, but the bill in its entirety has been held up by filibustering tactics of 'wet' Senators. The point at issue has not been 'medicinal beer,' but search and seizure. Certainly the situation was exactly the same as it was when Mr. Mellon declared that the Department was not justified in issuing the regulations."

THE NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"Of course, to a large extent the medical profession will have the say as to how far these regulations will go," remarks the Duluth *Herald*, which also notes that "the pick of the medical profession seldom, if ever, prescribe alcoholic drinks for their patients." At the same time—

"Experience already has shown that there are in most communities doctors not averse to building up a profitable practise by going as far as they can with the privileges allowed them by the Government. There, of course, will be the danger spot if demoralization comes from these regulations.

"Undoubtedly there is a good deal of buncombe about the use of alcoholic drinks for medicinal purposes. Most good doctors think so, anyway."

To prescribe either beer or wine as a medicine is "plainly absurd," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer;* "as a matter of fact, the whole matter is a maze of contradictions and absurdities." "Certainly the medicinal beer ruling will not simplify the prohibition question; it will confuse it," agrees the neighboring *Public Ledger*. "Speaking for our own part of the country," remarks the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, "we should say that a tolerably healthy folk will suddenly develop a good deal of sickness sufficiently annoying to send them to the doctors for prescriptions." We find the same sentiment in a Houston *Chronicle* editorial headed "Inviting an Epidemic." "Prohibition has become a football for fanatics and booze-fighters," declares this paper, which is of the opinion that "if none but the sick can get beer, and if the sick can get all they want, it naturally follows that those who are thirsty will become sick." Continues *The Chronicle:*

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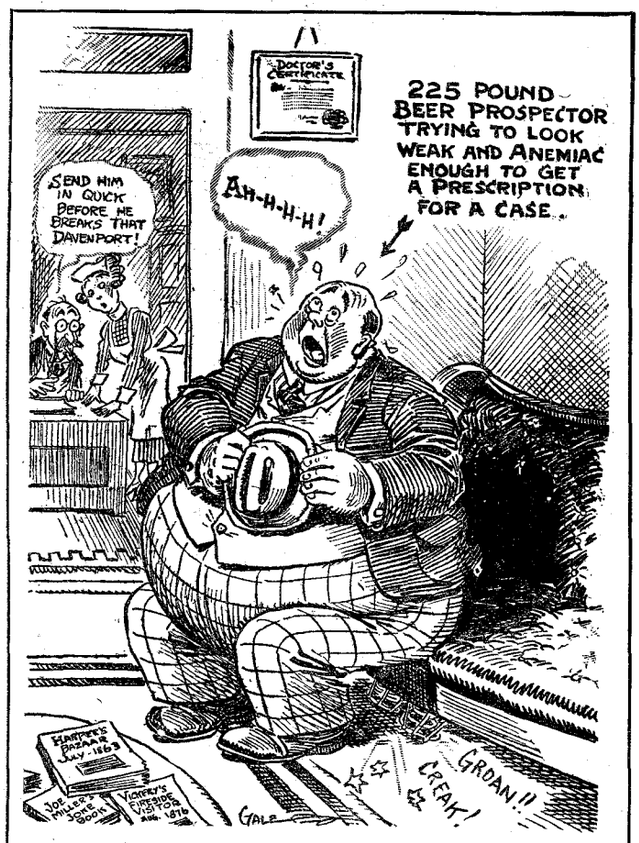
"This means more bunk, and more hypocrisy. One crowd lying in wait to catch a neighbor with a quart of home brew; another crowd lying in wait to get a sniff. Officers of the law nagged almost beyond endurance by snoopers on the one hand, and by bootleggers on the other. No wonder we have more murder and thievery. Magistrates, sheriffs and constables have little time to think of anything but the antics of booze-chasers, whether for drink or confiscation.

"The way the Prohibition Amendment has been interpreted on the one hand, and evaded on the other, is making a mockery of the Constitution."


DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE
225 POUND BEER PROSPECTOR TRYING TO LOOK WEAK AND ANEMIAC ENOUGH TO GET A PRESCRIPTION FOR A CASE.
SEND HIM IN QUICK BEFORE HE BREAKS THAT DAVENPORT!
AH-H-H-H!
HARPER'S BAZAAR JULY 1869
JOE MILLER'S JOKE BOOK
VICKERY'S FIRESIDE VISITOR ANN. 1870
CREAK!
GROAN!!
GALE

A PITIFUL OBJECT.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

In thirty-three States, declares Prohibition Enforcement Commissioner Haynes, the "wets" will run up against snags in the form of State law restrictions. Only in California, Connecticut, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming may beer be prescribed as medicine, says the Commissioner. "How long these regulations may remain in effect will depend upon the action of Congress upon the pending anti-beer bill," remarks the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Among the papers opposed to prohibition, however, the New York *World* says, regarding the Campbell-Willis anti-beer bill:

"This ruling (of Secretary Mellon's) is likely to stand even should the pending Anti-Beer Bill in Congress perchance become a law. The Prohibition Amendment applies only to intoxicating liquors used for beverage purposes and it has no application whatever to their use for medicinal purposes. This is recognized by the existing Volstead Enforcement Act, which restricts the medicinal use of distilled spirits and is silent about the medicinal use of beer and wine. If, accordingly, the Anti-Beer Bill should pass, it would obviously be unconstitutional and have to be set aside by the courts."

As the Providence *News* sees the future:

"Congress may eventually destroy this muddle by permitting the manufacture of three per cent. beer and six per cent. wines, thus creating real temperance, establishing respect for the Constitution and enabling the country to derive a revenue from the sale of these refreshments outside the saloon. That would be the sure way to destroy the sale of whisky and other spirituous liquors. Congress has the authority to define what is an intoxicating beverage, and a generous construction will end bootlegging, illicit manufacture, blackmail and the needless expense of an army of Prohibition agents."

"The prohibition question could largely be settled by making it easy to get beer and hard to get whisky, and such a move might help to cut down crime," writes Arthur Brisbane in the New York *American*. "There is a healthy demand throughout the country for a more liberal construction of the Prohibition Amendment, and there will always be a large number of citizens who will believe that this amendment is a violation of personal rights," avers this writer, who is opposed to total prohibition. Besides, argues the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "millions of our fellow-citizens have acquired for themselves, or have inherited from long lines of ancestors, a dependence on beer as food."

DOUBTS ABOUT THE SOVIET DEBT OFFER

LITTLE MORE THAN A NEW BID for recognition is seen by American editors in the Russian Soviet's recent offer to recognize, under certain conditions, the foreign debts of the Imperial Russian Government up to 1914. One of these conditions is that the Allies must make new loans to Russia, in return for getting the old loans recognized. Soviet officials even intimate that American interests will be indemnified for losses sustained in the revolution of 1917. In a note to the British, French, American, Italian and Japanese Governments, M. Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, declares that "the Soviet is anxious for economic agreements with all Powers, which are only attainable through general peace. With this object the Soviet meets the demands from the other Powers of recognition of the old Czarist debts." For this purpose the Soviet Government proposes an international conference.

Russia's total state debt, we are told in a Washington dispatch of The Associated Press, was more than $5,000,000,000 at the beginning of 1914. By September 1, 1917, or just before the revolution, this debt had increased to more than $16,000,000,000. However, it is pointed out, debts incurred after 1914 are not included in the new Soviet offer. Under this arrangement the amount which the United States loaned Russia after July, 1917—$187,729,750—would not be repaid.

Editors of London and Paris newspapers are quite skeptical of Russia's new offer. As Edwin L. James cables the New York *Times* from Paris, "in the first place, the French have no confidence in any Bolshevik promise, and in the second place the French figure that a government which can not run a country efficiently enough to feed the population and run the railroads, can scarcely pay debts running into billions of dollars." The Paris *Temps* believes that the Moscow offer is merely an attempt to get on the political map at the time of the Washington Conference.

"The Tchitcherin offer," maintains the Albany *Journal*, "is a thinly gilded brick of solid brass." "It is interesting and encouraging," admits the Baltimore *Sun*, "but it does not mark a turning-point in Russia's affairs, and there is still need of more convincing signs of a new Soviet policy." "After the Soviet record of broken promises and perfidious treacheries, it would indeed be rash and foolish to repose any confidence in the sincerity of their assurances," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Moreover—

"Of even greater consequence is the fundamental fact that the pseudo-government which has been set up at Moscow is without any legal sanction. Its promoters and functionaries are irresponsible usurpers who have neither received nor dared to invite

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any mandate from the people who have been subjected to their oppression, and who have been ruined by their misrule."

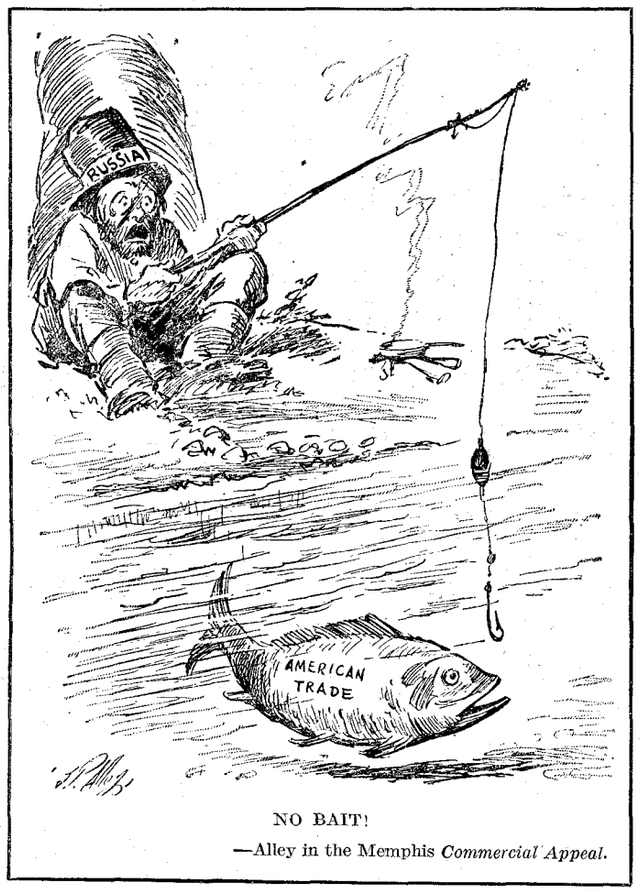
"Recognition has sometimes been extended to Governments founded in blood and continuing by terrorism," notes the New York *Times*, "particularly when other Governments felt that they must get on with them somehow. But no such warrant can be pleaded for recognizing the Soviet Government." Continues *The Times:*

"The Government carried on by Lenin, Trotzky and the Soviets is near a collapse. That has been made evident by the desperate bids they have been making for outside support. They have profest an abandonment of their communistic principles and of their hatred of capitalism; they have admitted their experiment was premature; they have invited foreign capitalists to come in and develop Russian resources; they have pointed to the removal of the ban on private ownership and trade. If they had not been in a bad way and threatened with disaster, none of these things would have been done. Recognition by foreign governments would be an immense encouragement to them."

"Without recognition of other governments, however, the Red régime is due to perish," asserts the Washington *Post*. For—

"It can not maintain itself at home if it can not create and hold a place among governments. The economic obstacles attending non-recognition are insuperable. They relate to shipping, imports, exports, coinage, exchange, credits, public debts, railroads, and many other essential factors. Unless the Reds can establish a government and have it recognized as *de jure* by the Powers, there can be no business with outside peoples, no imports of necessaries, no floating of bonds, no rehabilitation of railroads, and no peace in Russia.

"Some of the governments are in great need of the money which was borrowed by the Russian Imperial Government, but they are not selling their national security nor stultifying their war record by making comrades of the Russian Reds."



NO BAIT!

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

Lenin's intentions in this or any other matter may change over night," points out the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*, while the New York *Evening Post* agrees with Paris papers that "the Soviet offer does not come with the best intentions." Besides, continues *The Post*, "no Russian government for a good many years to come, and with the best intentions in the world, could make a beginning of paying interest on the estimated sum of $5,000,000,000."

AND HAVING CONSUMED ALL THE GOLDEN EGGS—

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Nevertheless, more cheerfully contends the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "this recession of the Soviet is hopeful in that it demonstrates the impracticability of Communist theories." "Even tho the Soviet Government can not pay vast sums in gold which it no longer possesses, or in exports; even tho her industries are wrecked, the Soviet offer is of the highest importance," in the opinion of the New York *World*. "Russia is not the only bankrupt nation," points out this paper. In any case, maintains the Rochester *Times-Union*, "the world needs Russia and Russia needs the world. Therefore, it is high time for responsible statesmen everywhere to take account of this fact."

"There will be a great many people who will doubt the Soviet good faith in this matter. The statement of the Russian Minister, his proposal of a conference to discuss the question, will be construed as a diplomatic maneuver to secure recognition of the present Government, or give it a chance to state its case in an assemblage of the Powers.

"The Soviet Government has now been four years in the saddle. It has survived the dangers of internal dissension, and the menaces of external war. It has, in practise at any rate, abandoned its theories, proven by experience to be unworkable, and is moving along the lines of a policy not widely divergent from that of other European nations.

"The time has come to recognize these facts. The time has come to readmit Russia to the ranks of the peoples. Tchitcherin's offer supplies the opportunity. It is to be hoped that it will be accepted. Conference with the present Russian Government can do only good. If the Russian proposals are a bluff, a conference will reveal the fact. If they are not, a conference will pave the way to settlement."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE world is tired of Hapsburgling.—*Columbia Record.*

AUTOCRACIES are not only out of style but out of luck.—*Columbia Record.*

BUSINESS looks a little wan—but not from lack of rest.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

THE tariff question needs fewer tinkers and more thinkers.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

WINTER is coming and England evidently intends to keep her Ulster.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE man who is eternally watching the clock never becomes the Man of the Hour.—*Asheville Times.*

A JAPANESE statesman says tongues stir up strife. This is also true of the Shantung.—*Oakland Tribune.*

WE fear the worst. Charles may come to America and start a goulash factory.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

As both labor and the railroads claim to have won the strike, the public must have lost it.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

WHAT is the difference between a hard winter propaganda and a hard coal propaganda?—*Boston Transcript.*

IF the meat packers want to stimulate business they might put on the market some choice cuts in prices.—*Seattle Times.*

As we understand the dope, the nation which leads in the dye industry will prevail in the kill industry.—*Columbia Record.*

MAYBE Voliva, who professes to believe the world is flat, referred only to the condition of its purse.—*Springfield Leader.*

MANY a man thinks he is driving his own car when his wife, on the back seat, is actually doing it.—*New York Evening Mail.*

DREAD-NOUGHTS from which relief is especially craved are the six or more ciphers to the left of the decimal point in naval appropriations.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IF an oil magnate does raise the price of gas to cover the cost of donations to charity, he at least makes some people give who otherwise wouldn't.—*Pasadena Evening Post.*

"HOTEL Guest Shot in Rotunda," says a headline. We thought all the rotundas were lost playing golf.—*Charleston Gazette.*

WE feel certain our grocer and butcher never read the newspapers or they'd know that prices are coming down.—*New York American.*

THERE is alcohol in almost everything that grows, but man lacks nature's fine sense of proportion.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THERE probably would have been a revision of the taxes before now if a Congressional election were to come off this fall.—*New York American.*

EX-EMPEROR CHARLES even failed in his attempt to commit suicide. The Hapsburgs don't seem to be able to succeed at anything.—*Kansas City Times.*

THERE has been much argument in recent years about a fitting motto for the coin of the realm. We suggest "Abide with Me."—*Neodesha Register.*

SOME people call it near-bier.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE man who does nothing does somebody.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

How do the Russians blow all those bubbles without soap?—*Greenville Piedmont.*

ITALY is reported to have offered Karl asylum. Asylum is the word.—*Dallas News.*

CHARLIE Hapsburg ought to hook up with Charlie Chaplin.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

INVISIBLE government wouldn't be so fearful if it included invisible taxes.—*Kansas City Star.*

IF Congress should repeal the nuisance taxes, we won't have any taxes to pay.—*Columbia Record.*

THE industrial medium now most needed is one that can make ghosts walk.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

NO doubt the nations will feel very virtuous while destroying their obsolete battle-ships.—*Fresno Republican.*

AND just to think, you can get 3,300 crowns for a dollar over there and Charles can't land one!—*Dallas News.*

YOUNG Hapsburg should become a Ku Kluxer and be contented with an Invisible Empire.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NORTH DAKOTA is not non-partizan when it comes to the Non-Partizan League—*New York Evening Post.*

CHINA is experimenting with growing cane and may raise a little at the disarmament party.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

WHAT if the rest of the nations throw away their guns and Germany keeps on making them? Well?—*New York Evening Mail.*

MAYBE Japan would compromise by permitting us to use her Pacific Ocean on Tuesdays and Fridays.—*Long Beach Telegram.*

WE saw a picture in the paper the other day of a little girl to whom John D. Rockfeller gave two dimes. It may have been only a coincidence, but on the same day the price of gasoline went up one cent.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THE WORLD: "I WANT TO LET GO!"

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

STILL, Japan is doubtless willing that Uncle Sam shall retain the privilege of looking after China in time of famine.—*Bridgeport Star.*

IF they don't agree to stop wars they ought to adopt rules so Senators can tell when wars have stopt themselves.—*Manila Bulletin.*

LENINE has taken the ban off white collars in soviet Russia. Which may mean that the government expects to take over the laundries.—*Toledo Blade.*

As a last desperate means of getting back to normal almost every good citizen is willing to have the other fellow take smaller profits.—*Baltimore Sun.*

"WITH a bowl of water and some powdered resin one may observe the earth's motion," quotes the LITERARY DIGEST. Huh! With a bowl of water and a couple of raisins one may observe the whole cosmic motion.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSIA'S STAKE AT WASHINGTON

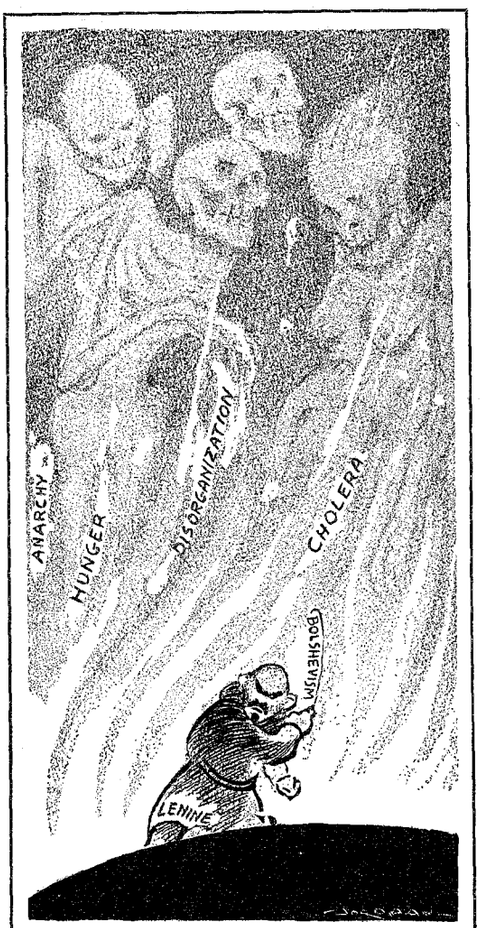
AT THE EXPENSE of Soviet Russia and of China, the Washington Conference will produce an Anglo-American-Japanese alliance, provided England has her way, is the Russian Communist prophecy, to which it is added that, if this does not happen, present antagonisms between England, Japan and America must become much more acute. Thus speaks the Third Internationale through the London *Daily Herald*, and the further prediction is made that even if England could contrive the alliance just named, there would still persist the problem of France's military domination of Europe. As to the genesis of the Conference, this manifesto of the Third Internationale states:

"The League of Nations is as dead as the German dream of Mitteleuropa. Neither Germany nor England has achieved the capitalist ideal of organizing the world in such a way as to leave the nations free to prey upon one another without the attendant inconveniences of armaments and war threats. So now the United States (having produced the League of Nations and then disowned it) is leading a new attempt to solve the perennial problem which for the moment is centered upon the Pacific.

"The Washington Conference will not result in a solution of the problem, but only in a new grouping of Powers and sharpening of opposing elements. What are these elements and why are they driven to meet just now at Washington?

"Take first America, which in 1919 saw no reason for sharing in the responsibilities of European politics, but now is ready to confer with the Allies and even to occupy herself with Silesia and Russia. Whence the change?

"The answer is simple. During the war half the world became America's debtors, but at present these debtors are too poor to pay their debts. During the war America seized the lion's share of the world's trade, but now she finds Europe too poor to be her customer. America therefore desires the prosperity of Europe. She also desires new markets in the East."



THE MISSING WORD.

LENINE: "I knew the word to get these spirits going, but I never thought of needing a word to make them stop."

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

England goes to Washington, this Communist manifesto continues, "in the hope of forming a great Anglo-Saxon trust with its central point in America." The price of this "trustification" is to be paid by Japan, and it is further explained:

"The position of Japan is one of isolation. As her share of the war booty she won the most valuable portion of China, but now that Imperial Russia and Germany are no more, it is only by the help of Great Britain that she can hope to restrain America from snatching these spoils from her.

"For the two great markets which America has chosen for herself are China and Russia, especially Siberia. America has already been able to push her old rivals, France and England, into second place in China, and by reviving the useful policy of the open door is hoping to do the same to Japan.

"What will be England's attitude toward Japan? The Pacific problem is not one of life and death to England as it is to Japan, but England, to whom partnership with America in an Anglo-Saxon 'trust' is of supreme importance, nevertheless feels that an alliance with Japan would have great military advantages if the trust broke down. Therefore she will probably encourage concessions to Japan in Siberia and to America in China in order that both may be satisfied.

"In fact, if she is successful, the Washington Conference will result in an English-American-Japanese alliance made at the expense of Soviet Russia and of China. If this does not happen, then the present antagonisms between England and America, England and Japan, and England and France will reemerge in more acute form. If it does, the problems represented by France's military domination of Europe and her threats to England in the East will still be there.

"In short, the Washington Conference will not bring about substantial disarmament and lasting peace."

Similarly a Russian newspaper of Harbin (Manchuria), the *Rossiya*, has no hope that the Pacific problem will be "justly solved," for economics determine politics, and the economic interests of the great Pacific Powers dictate to them a policy contrary to the interests of China and of Russia. This daily declares "it must not be forgotten that when the great Powers speak of their economic interests in other countries, in weak countries, they mean the possibility of gaining advantages at the expense of others," and adds:

"The fundamental question at the Washington Conference will be, not the question of securing the territorial and economic integrity of China and Russia, but how to reconcile the interests of England, Japan and America in order that they should be able jointly to exploit China and Russia. . . .

"It is a matter of indifference to us by what diplomatic phrases the understanding about the joint exploitation of China and Russia will be covered. It is important to note that at the Washington Conference the great Powers will protect their own interests, and not at all the interests of China and Russia. It is essential to know that the division will be made at our expense. Not for nothing are we Russians not permitted to come to the Conference."

If the questions of limiting naval armaments and the settlement of problems in the Pacific "are to be made concrete and divided into their component parts," remarks the Vladivostok *Echo*, the result will be such a complicated mass of interwoven and clashing interests that the participants "will hardly be able to achieve quick and easy results." In any case we are told that only the future can show whether they will be able to achieve anything and it is suggested that:

"A large factor in lightening the work of the Conference, in

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SINGLE HEART AND DOUBLE FACE.

"What comes to me goes to the devil."

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

the sense of achieving its fundamental aims and smoothing out the existing international differences, would be the participation of representatives of Russia in its deliberations.

"No international organization, in so far as it does not aim to become a capitalistic trust for the exploitation of small and weak nations by the great and strong, can function normally without Russia's participation. Russia, which occupies an immense part of Europe and Asia, with her enormous population and colossal economic possibilities, can not be erased from the pages of history.

"It seems paradoxical that Italy, for instance, which has no connection with the Far East, has been invited to the Pacific Conference, while Russia and the Far-Eastern Republic, which are vitally interested in questions of Far Eastern policies, are barred from participation.

"This circumstance is a new threat to the cause of peace and will least of all be conducive to the liquidation of the present international conflicts."

Japan will have to lay her cards on the table and show the aims of her Far Eastern policy, says the Vladivostok *Golos Rodyni*, which adds that it is clearly the intention of Japan to stand her ground before the Washington Conference on the accomplished fact of her political position as "fortified by a definite understanding with the de facto Russian Government, even tho the latter has not been recognized by a single Power." But this paper does not believe Washington will permit Japan to take any Russian territory in the Far East, and observes:

"The summoning of the Washington Conference has offered the Japanese press a pretext for revealing plans regarding the extension of Japan's dominions in the Pacific and on the eastern coast of Asia.

"It is difficult to imagine that America would outline a program for the exclusive benefit of Japan. On the contrary, there is more ground for the supposition that by means of the Conference President Harding and his advisers reckon to place Japan within certain limits, aiming to achieve a political balance in the Pacific and eliminate the danger of a clash in the future between America and Japan, the two chief claimants of hegemony.

"Under such conditions it would be more than strange if America should decide to strengthen Japan by new territories and new colonies."

NEED OF ANGLO-FRENCH TEAMWORK

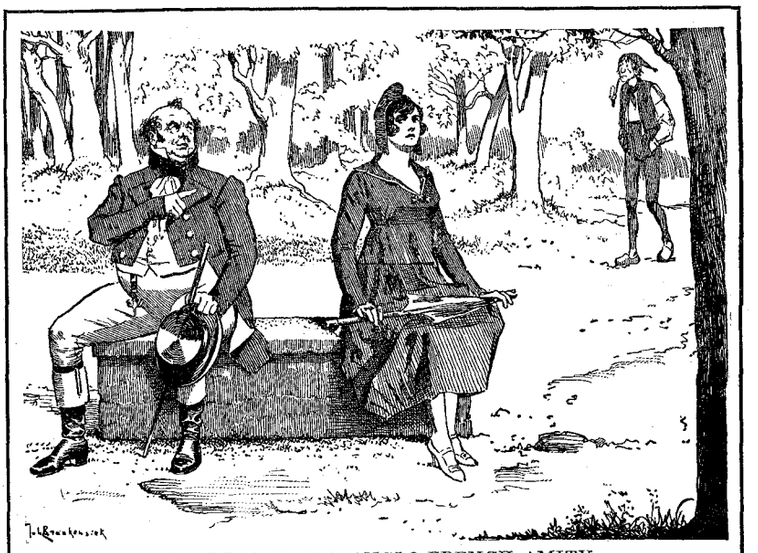
UNLESS FRANCE AND ENGLAND get together and forget all their squabblings of recent years, not much good can be expected to come out of the Washington Conference. This sharp comment is uttered by the Tokyo *Kokumin*, which thinks that America also may be wishing with Japan and China that England and France will at last "understand each other." But the European situation perturbs the Japanese, we are told, for it involves the Upper Silesia decision, the Eastern European question, the German question, the Russian question and any number of additional questions pending between England and France. The *Kokumin* continues:

"France wants to strengthen her position in the European continent by helping Poland on one hand and to make that country an ally, so as to make up for the loss of Russia; and on the other hand, in order to maintain her position in East Europe and Asia Minor, she wants to keep Greece under control, and if necessary to assist Turkey. Unfortunately, that policy does not meet approval of England. England in order to revive her trade with Russia wants to keep Poland under restraint. She wants to assist Greece in order to make that country an advance guard in the scheme of Eastern politics of England. England can not but come into conflict with the French policy. France even now wants to down Germany. She despairs of Russia and wants to leave that country to its downfall. Such policy does not meet with the commercialistic policy of England."

This Tokyo daily further expresses the regret that the agenda of the Washington Conference includes too many subjects, to which many more will presumably be added in the course of operations, and it declares that:

"The more questions brought up for discussion, the less will be the success of the Conference.

"America has already spread the table too wide, which fact the Americans themselves seem to have come to realize now. We deem that in the Conference the three nations of Japan, England and France should come together closely, and that England should come to terms with France perfectly. If the quarrels between England and France be carried into the Washington Conference, the Conference will increase its troubles and vexations of spirit, without any result attained."



ONE REASON FOR ANGLO-FRENCH AMITY.

JOHN BULL (to Marianne): "Better hurry and sit next to me, or the tall guy will get between us."

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

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ENGLISHWOMEN'S CHANCES IN THE DOMINIONS

THE GLIB SUGGESTION that the two million surplus of women population in England might be easily disposed of in the Dominions, is met in some quarters by the retort that the proportional increase of female population there also is very marked, except perhaps in the Union of South Africa. Of course there is the counter argument that there is more room for both men and women in the Dominions, where, in fact, they are actually needed to carry on the prestige of the Empire. The Australian Commonwealth census reports show a rapid increase in the proportion of women, and in New Zealand, we are told, there is an increase, tho a slight one, while in South Africa, the ratio of women inclines to be less, "notwithstanding the losses of men through war." As to Canada, writes a contributor to the London *Times*, no figures of the recent census are yet available, so that any remarks must necessarily be "to a considerable extent inferential." We read then:

"Taking the several provinces which make up the Dominion it may be said that in 1911 those of Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick showed little, if any, male excess, this being confined to the so-called prairie provinces —viz., Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—British Columbia, and Ontario.

"We are not without some light, however, on the trend since 1911, as early in 1916 a census of the prairie provinces was taken, and this showed a fall in the male excess of about 20 per cent. It may therefore not be an extravagant assumption to put down the probable excess of the present time at 300,000, and deducting those under 20 and over 60 years of age, our 300,000 is reduced to a little over a quarter of a million. But there is one feature in the Canadian population in which it differs from that of the other Dominions—namely, the number of married men whose wives are not with them at the time of the census. On this ground the absorbent capacity must again be considerably reduced, and we may assume that 200,000 represents fairly its present capacity. Here again it will be seen that it is in the remoter and more sparsely populated areas that there is an opening for unmarried British women, and in the case of Canada to an extent considerably greater than in that of any other of our Dominions overseas."

In the Australian census of 1901, the white population of the commonwealth is recorded as 908 women to 1000 men. In 1911, we are told, the ratio had grown to 926, while the present preliminary report shows the proportion has mounted to 969. It is obvious, of course, says this writer, that the increase has been largely brought about by the war. Yet even without the war there was a steady "filling up of the gap which existed between the figures of the two sexes," and he adds:

"The figures for 1921 show an excess in the white population of males over females of only 86,216; in 1911 the excess was 191,065; while in 1901 on a considerably smaller population it was 182,055. It will thus be seen that the decline in actual numbers as well as in ratio has been very marked. Moreover, of this 86,216 a considerable number are not of marriageable age. It is probable that in the younger class the excess is greater to-day than it was 10 years ago, but, on the other hand, it has probably diminished at the higher ages. It may be reasonably inferred that at the present time the excess of males in the Commonwealth at marriageable ages—that is, between 20 and 60 years of age—does not exceed 50,000.

Moeover, the distribution of the sexes is curiously uneven. In the State of Victoria there was in 1911 an actual excess of females, while in the States of South Australia and Tasmania the excess of males was so small as to be negligible. It is therefore in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia only, that the unmarried English woman would have a greater opportunity of finding a life partner. But it must be remembered that the distribution of population in Australia is widely different from what is the case in the older countries of Europe. The metropolitan cities of the six States had a population of at least 40 per cent. of the total population of the Commonwealth, and in each one of the cities in question—Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart—the women were in the majority. This condition of things holds good in all the more thickly populated areas, even of the three States which have a surplus of males, either there is an actual preponderance of females or the male excess is insignificant. Only in the thinly populated and more remote areas are the males in the majority."

In New Zealand the ratio of the excess of men remained practically the same from 1891 to 1911, at about 900 women to 1000 men, and we are told:

"The figures for 1921 show that this proportion has now grown to 956, with an actual excess of males over females of 27,146. In 1911, the excess was rather more than double this figure—namely, 55,352. Of this latter number, however, some 4,500 were under 19 years of age and about 10,000 over 60. If, therefore, anything resembling a similar proportion of these ages is included in the present excess, the actual number of the excess of males at marriageable ages is only 12,000.

"There is no excess of males in the more thickly populated areas. At the census of April 2, 1911, the total population of the boroughs was 505,598, of whom 250,196 were males and 255,402 females, so that there was in the whole of these 110 town areas

"BOTHER THE CENSUS!"

A British medical officer says: "Big families are the happiest."

—*Daily Express* (London).

an actual excess of females. As in the case of Australia, therefore, it is clear that the capacity of the New Zealand Dominion to absorb British women by way of marriage is extremely limited."

In the Union of South Africa the proportion of men to women prior to 1911 showed swift increase, but the figures for 1921 reveal a diminution "notwithstanding the losses of men during the war"; and we read:

"The excess of males, which in 1911 was 94,086, had fallen at the recent census to 45,327. As in the two Dominions previously dealt with, there is in South Africa an excess of males both at the younger ages under 20 and at the older ages over 60, and if the deduction be made from the 1921 figures based on the results of the 1911 census there are not more than 30,000 males in excess of the females at marriageable ages. Taking the four principal Divisions of the Union we find that nearly 60 per cent. of the excess was in the Transvaal, where, as in the Orange Free State, there was no marked difference in the preponderance of males in the urban and non-urban areas. If, as appears probable, the capacity of absorption over the four Divisions is in the same ratio as in 1911 the Transvaal could absorb about 17,000 and the remaining Divisions 13,000."

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"TEMPERANCE REFORM" IN BRITAIN

THE BRITISH ISLES often slip back one step when they take two forward in reform, and therefore the Manchester *Guardian* is not surprized to learn from the Council of the United Kingdom Alliance that the past year has shown no sensational advance in "temperance reform." But things march just the same, according to this newspaper, which says that "if the Scottish local option polls were disappointing, there were still 142,000 electors who voted for No License as against 182,000 who voted for No Change." Moreover, we are told that few years have seen so notable an event to announce as the memorial signed by 115,000 school teachers, urging that "no alcoholic liquor should be sold for consumption on the premises to children apparently under eighteen years of age." The United Kingdom Alliance proposes to enter on "a propaganda campaign to persuade business men and the industrial classes of the economic benefits of prohibition," whereat *The Guardian* remarks:

"KEEP THE CHANGE!"

R. R. Porter: "Change here!"
Scot: "There's nae changin' for me, laddie!"

—*Daily Express* (London)

"But what seems to us most needed at the present time is a detailed and impartial examination of the results of prohibition in the United States. Any enterprising government which wanted to know what to do and what not to do with regard to liquor policy in its own country would be following this revolutionary experiment in America with the keenest scrutiny. Every one ought to know what are the economic and social results that are being produced in America. Are the British representatives in America preparing reports? If so, we should like to see them published. If not, why does not the government appoint a commission of representative men with no axes to grind to tell us what is happening?"

The Guardian goes on to speak of Spain, which threatens to double the duties on fish imports from Iceland if Iceland's prohibition laws keep out Spanish wines, and says:

"What Iceland has done she has done to serve the moral and physical well-being of her people, and, whether we regard her views as mistaken or not, she ought not to be bullied by foreign commercial interests seeking to impose on her what she believes to be an injurious policy."

A NEW PHASE IN GREEK AFFAIRS

GREEK POLITICAL AFFAIRS pass from light to dark, it is said, in some resemblance to the phases of the moon, with the fire of the Allies acting as the sun. But when the Greeks try to act without the support of the Allies, they can not go far, and the present pause in Turko-Greek hostilities permits the *Journal de Genève* to note growing discontent in Greece and the short life of the enthusiasm which greeted the restoration of King Constantine and the launching of the grand offensive in Asia Minor. Matters become worse day by day, this newspaper informs us, adding that twelve classes are kept under the colors, and await with impatience the demobilization which has been so often promised and is so often promised again. Public funds are being drained away, and the people are complaining, yet "not of their own mistakes, but of the Allies and of the whole world, which is reproached for not having sympathized sufficiently with the sufferings of Greece." Naturally, the position of the King becomes uncertain under these conditions, and we are told:

"Several times the rumor of his abdication has been bruited; but to believe in such rumors is to mistake his character and the intentions of his entourage. Constantine's partizans and he himself held their own victoriously against all the orders of the Entente; and they will know how to master the hesitant and unarmed opposition with which they are confronted at home. In truth, their opponents have not much to oppose against Constantine and his supporters. Mr. Venizelos himself, realizing that the unity of his old party is sundered, does not seem to be in the least anxious for revenge. Also it is to be questioned whether a change of régime would be desirable, for the upset involved in such change would only intensify the present disorder. The evil has been done, and the question is not of fighting it but simply to find a way to put an end to it."

Towards this purpose Premier Gounaris shaped his journey to France and England, and tho at first he cried himself hoarse in explaining that Greece could get along perfectly without the approbation of the Allies and on her own resources, he is now obliged to curry the favor of the western chancelleries. That is why he made the beautiful speech in the Greek National Assembly, in which he said:

"Greece made common war on the Turks in accord with the great Powers of the Entente. When Greece undertook to carry on the fight single-handed against the revolutionary government of Angora, which would not submit to its conquerors, Greece acted by virtue of a mandate from these Powers to impose victory on the Kemalists and to ensure not only her own interests but also the interests of all who fought together against Turkey."

Thus we see that the Greek Premier purposes to use in his turn the same arguments that were formerly used by Mr. Venizelos in the west, says the *Journal de Genève*, but Mr. Gounaris overlooks the fact that the situation is wholly altered:

"It is untrue to say that the last Anatolian campaign was decided upon with the full consent of the Allies. Nor is it true to say that the interests of Greece in this affair are those of the Entente. King Constantine undertook war only to refurbish his tarnished prestige, and to indulge in a glittering revenge for the personal affronts to which he had been subjected. He speculated in nationalism, and in the friction among the Allies. Far from serving the cause of peace, he on the contrary greatly complicated an already dangerous situation. Of course he is not the only one who is guilty, for his friends in London often gave him very bad counsel. What is more, the arrogant stubbornness of the Angora Parliament made compromise very difficult. Nevertheless, the former exile of Lucerne bears the weightiest responsibilities in the whole affair. Such are the brutal facts which no ingenious explanation of Mr. Gounaris can change. . . . There is a new state of mind in Paris and London as well as in Greece. . . . the need of peace is general, and considering the point to which things have come the present weariness of war is a good sign."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

AIR-TIGHT BUTTER AND ICE-CREAM

BUTTER CONTAINS TEN PER CENT. OF AIR; ice-cream, fifty per cent. Well, why not? Chiefly because with the air, and on account of it, dust and germs are carried in. W. P. Heath of Chicago, writing in *Hospital Management* (Chicago), reminds us that while it is illegal to allow the skin of an apple to get dusty, the inside of butter, cream, and other dairy products may be as dusty and germ-laden as we like. These facts, Mr. Heath tells us, have been known to dairymen for years, and many experiments have been tried to bar out dust-laden air from dairy products. Working in a vacuum has not been successful, Mr. Heath says, but he has succeeded in carrying on dairy processes in an atmosphere of pure carbon dioxide, producing carbonated butter and ice-cream, comparable with the carbonated water that we call "soda" water. He predicts that some day even the operation of milking cows will be carried on in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. Writes Mr. Heath:

"All food intended for human consumption should be clean. We need to be especially vigilant about dairy products.

"The quarter-pound package of butter became popular because butter spoils so quickly. Bacteria develop, decomposition sets in, and the butter becomes rancid in a very short time.

"What is the cause?

"Air! Just common, ordinary air! The air we breathe! The air which a wise nature intended for the human lungs, but never to be incorporated into foods.

"In making butter you fill a churn half full of cream, then shut the doors tight, and splash the cream around in air for three-quarters of an hour until the butter gathers. When it has gathered we find 10 per cent. of the volume of the butter consists of microscopic bubbles of air. The Department of Agriculture conducted exhaustive research work upon this 10 per cent. of air in butter. In 1916 it issued a bulletin setting forth that 'off flavors' in butter were caused directly by oxidation due to the imprisoned air bubbles.

"Several years later the Department sent its butter expert, L. A. Rogers, to address the Minnesota Buttermakers' Convention, and he told them that air was the deteriorating factor in butter; that they could add to their quality by so manipulating the butter in the churn that the least possible amount of air be incorporated.

"In addition to food deterioration there is still another most important and vital food loss, chargeable to oxidative processes. Dr. Hess points out that the degree to which dairy products will retain vitamines is proportional to the degree of protection from oxidative processes given to the dairy products in handling. In other words, exposure to air destroys vitamines.

"It has been well known that this air pollution would have to continue indefinitely until some scientist should work out a practical solution.

"Vacuum churning presented a possible solution and early investigators sought to stop butter deterioration losses and contamination by this means. It was condemned as impractical. I was satisfied the problem had to be attacked from a new angle and conceived the idea of replacing the bubbles of air with pure, dustless bubbles of a non-oxidizing atmosphere instead.

"From the large number of gases considered, only one measured up to the requirements—carbon dioxide. All carbon dioxide is of clean flavor, else it could not be used for beverage purposes. It is over 50 per cent. heavier than air, making it admirable for the replacement process."

Will it suffocate bacteria and save vitamines? Both of these questions were answered in the affirmative, we are told, by the Franks process of putting up fresh fruit, in which the air is exhausted and replaced with carbon dioxide. Many foods were kept for years in this way, among them orange juice, which is very rich in vitamines. Healthy pigeons were infected with scrofula and neuritis and when near death were fed with orange juice, preserved for eight months by the Franks process. The pigeons revived, and the experiment proved that in foods preserved by this process the vitamines are not destroyed. Mr. Heath continues:

"Having found the ideal atmosphere, I started to experiment. I filled two churns from the same vat of cream and started them churning simultaneously. The cream in one was contaminated as usual by splashing for forty-five minutes in air.

"I forced the air out of the other churn by admitting carbon dioxide under pressure at the bottom of the churn. The carbon dioxide bubbling up through the cream forced the lighter air out of the small open vent at the top of churn. The vent was then closed, the supply was shut off and the churn revolved for three minutes. Upon opening the air vent there was inward suction, proving that so much carbon dioxide had been dissolved in the cream that a partial vacuum had been created. The vacuum was broken by admitting more carbon dioxide, and churning was continued for forty minutes.

"The carbonated butter had a much better flavor than the air-churned product, because the good flavor of the cream had been intensified. Subsequent experiments with bad flavored cream showed that carbonation also intensified bad flavors; furthermore, that in cream passed through unsanitary pipes the taint would be magnified by carbon dioxide.

"I was not surprized at this result, because carbonated water intensifies the flavor of fountain drinks. Clearly, carbon dioxide was an acid test of quality, only creameries receiving good cream being able to use it.

"Bacteriological reports showed amazing reductions, the count decreasing from 1,400,000 air-churned to 7,650 carbonated.

"It was found that by getting rid of contamination, free oxygen and bacteria, carbonated butter develops remarkable keeping quality. One shipment was lost two months and finally showed up in the possession of another railroad. The distributor thought it must surely be spoiled, but found it as fresh and sweet as tho just taken from the churn.

"With 10 per cent. of air destructive in butter, what shall we say of ice-cream, which contains 50 per cent. of air? Where the cleanest air introduces 261 dust particles in a half-ounce patty of butter, the average dish of ice-cream contains 10,500 dust particles, even when made in clean air.

"Because ice-cream is the favorite food of children, we cannot be too particular about making it safe. A brick of ice-cream sees eleven manufacturing steps before it goes to the dealer. Beating 50 per cent. of air into it is one of these steps, and we cannot, without challenging our intelligence, call it anything but a process of contamination.

"Carbonation is the method employed by two hundred manufacturers in the United States and Canada; and tho the process has been used two years there has never been a single sickness from carbonated dairy products.

"The use of carbon dioxide in protecting butter and ice-cream is merely the forerunner of bigger accomplishments to come in the handling of milk. The instant milk leaves the cow's udder it becomes contaminated. The force of the milk stream whips air into the partially filled pails. Because carbon dioxide is 53 per cent. heavier than air, it is practical, economical and certainly expedient that the milk stream travel through a carbonic atmosphere into a specially constructed pail previously filled with carbon dioxide. A fifty-pound drum of carbon dioxide would protect from air two thousand gallons of farmers' milk, at a cost of seven mills per gallon.

"The tremendous reduction of bacteria by agitating cream in a churn under carbonic pressure convinces me that the application of pressure is destined to replace pasteurization of milk, thus retaining full vitamine content, and making unnecessary the precipitation by heat of albuminoids and ash constituents. I believe the above method upon which I am working is destined to be the solution of safer and better milk, as the processes described have produced better butter and ice-cream."

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MOSAIC MAPS BY AIR-PHOTOGRAPHY

ENGINEERS WITH VISION, says an editorial writer in *The Engineering News Record* (New York), cannot fail to see in the development of the airplane photographic map a new tool with a wide variety of engineering uses. The mosaic map has been so identified with war-time operations that its field of application in civilian practise is just beginning to receive recognition. Both in technique and in equipment substantial progress has been made since the armistice. Private enterprise, aided by governmental cooperation, has taken the art where the army left it and carried it forward to commercial practicability. He continues:

Courtesy of "Engineering News Record," New York.

VERTICAL VIEW OF PART OF NEW YORK CITY.
From a height of 4,000 feet.

"A number of cities to-day are using or planning to use aerial photographic maps in connection with such a wide range of engineering studies as city planning, traffic control, water-front improvements, transit facilities, location of new schools, street widening and fire protection. These are municipal uses, but in addition such maps offer possibilities in the preliminary investigation of watersheds, hydro-electric developments, highway, railroad or canal location, forest surveys, etc. Comparatively few engineers have sensed the application of the airplane map to the solution of many problems upon which they are now engaged. With such innovations as the automatic timing of exposures to cover the proper ground area and at the same time secure the necessary overlap for the accurate fitting together of individual negatives, lenses especially adapted to this type of work, development of the technique covering such details as the best height from which to take pictures for specific purposes, speed of the airplane, and the maintenance of a level flight to insure verticality in the view, the maps now being produced attain a high degree of accuracy and a wealth of valuable detail. Among the points worth considering in connection with airplane photography in engineering work are the speed with which such maps may be produced, their ability to cover territory inaccessible on foot, their comparatively low cost, and the impossibility of omitting any feature of the area photographed—the detail, of course, depending upon the altitude and the characteristics of the lens employed. Most of our larger cities are concerned with the problem of handling the ever-increasing volume of street traffic. In this field, alone, the airplane photograph offers extremely interesting possibilities.

"The advent of the mosaic map, of course, does not mean that such time-tried tools as the transit and stadia or the plane-table are to be discarded. They have now, and always will have, a distinct field of usefulness. Airplane mapping, however, has already established itself as a practical means of securing quickly, cheaply, and accurately information which can be put to a wide variety of uses in engineering practise. Engineers who think of surveys only in terms of the old field tools may soon find themselves out of date."

With regard to the use of aerial maps for municipal purposes, the following is quoted on another page of the same issue from a report from a New England city:

"The council could profitably utilize a photographic map of the settled portion of the town in deciding important questions of public policy. For example, by taking the area tributary to a specific school and counting the number of buildings, we could develop a ratio between the number of children of school age and the number of dwellings. At the same time, analysis of the adjacent land would indicate the ultimate probable number of dwellings and indirectly the ultimate need for school expansion. The photographic map also could be used in connection with a study of fire protection, street lights, street paving, storm-waters sewers, and problems relating to police administration."

With regard to the cost of aerial surveys, the American Air Service Corporation recently made the following quotations to a New England city for a map to a scale of 700 feet to the inch:

COST ESTIMATE FOR AERIAL MAPPING

1. For mapping city areas, including high buildings, considerable traffic and congestion, per square mile	$350.00
2. For city areas, exclusive of above, such as residential sections, harbor and water fronts, etc., per square mile	125.00
3. For other city areas, such as partially developed tracts, suburban area, parks, etc., per square mile	100.00
4. In the tract involved in the city map, an approximate area of 18 sq. mi., we classify and quote the following approximate prices:	
4 sq. mi. at $350	1,400.00
10 sq. mi. at 125	1,250.00
4 sq. mi. at 100	400.00
Total	$3,050.00

"When a city procures an aerial mosaic map, it has at its disposal a photographic map that can be made into a line map survey. By placing tracing paper over the completed mosaic, all information desired may be traced off, thereby giving a line map without the photograph showing. This can be done for the entire map or any particular section of same, and may be reproduced at any scale desired."

OUR SHRINKING FAMILIES—Families in the United States continue to decrease in size, according to figures given out by the Census Bureau this week, says *Bradstreet's* (New York). It proceeds:

"The population of the country was grouped under the census of last year in 24,351,676 families living in 20,697,204 dwellings, making an average of 4.3 persons to a family and 5.1 persons to a dwelling. These averages mark a slight decline from the figures for the census of 1910, when there were 4.5 persons to a family and 5.2 persons to a dwelling, on the average. The decline has been progressive since the census of 1880, when there were on the average 5 persons to a family and 5.6 persons to a dwelling. It is proper to say that the bureau applies the name 'family' to a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, living together in one household, so that a census 'family' is not necessarily a natural family. The bureau has, however, heretofore noted that the decline in the average number of persons in a census 'family' is due to a decrease in the average number of children in the natural family, so that it is fair to say that families, as people generally understand the word, are decreasing in size. The average size of families is, it appears, greatest in the Southern and smallest in the Western States, the average ranging from 3.5 persons in Nevada to 5 in North Carolina."

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A MOVIE VOLCANO

A VOLCANIC ERUPTION accompanied by a destructive earthquake was staged in a recent moving-picture play by ingenious devices described in *Science and Invention* (New York, November) under the heading "Earthquakes Made to Order." Disturbances of this kind are not of such frequent occurrence, the writer remarks, that motion-picture photographers can dash about and snap the dust and débris as they are blown skyward, while a white-hot adjacent volcanic crater vomits forth boiling lava. Hence, we have with us something brand-new now in motion-picture-dom—the earthquake made to order. He goes on:

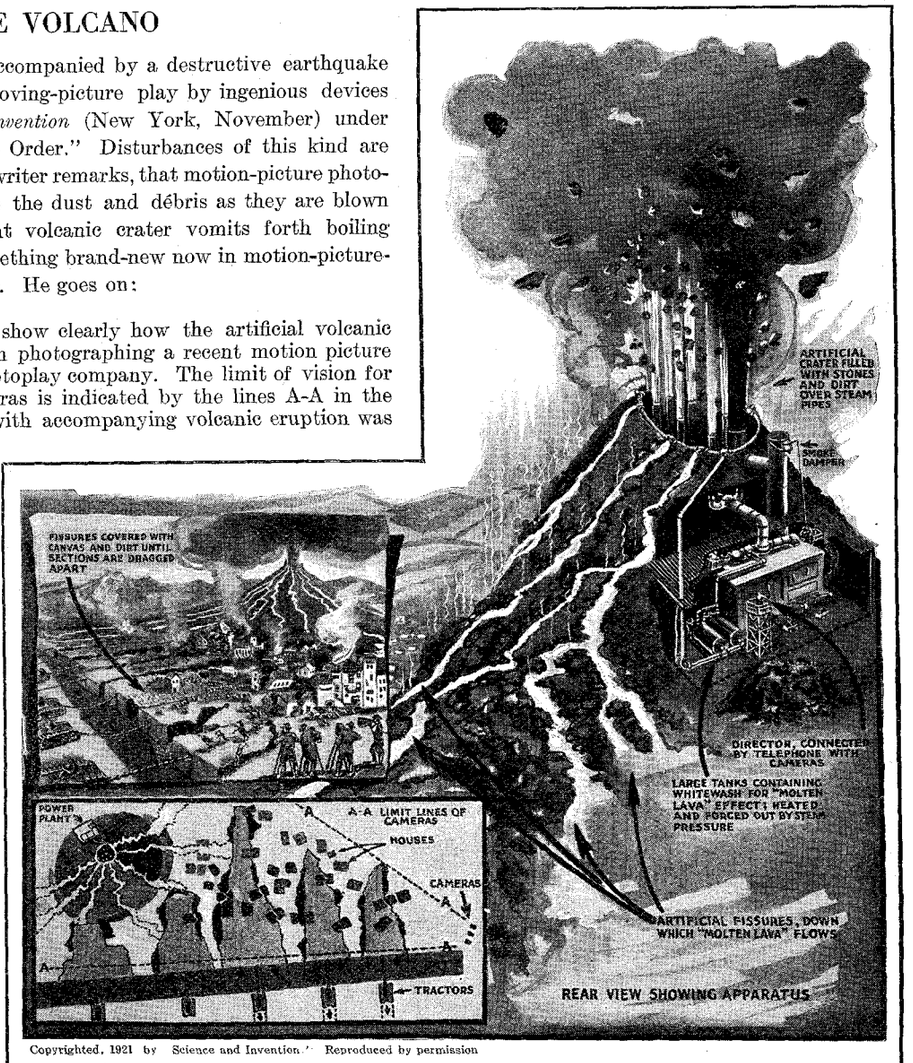
"The accompanying illustrations show clearly how the artificial volcanic and earthquake effect was staged in photographing a recent motion picture scene produced by an American photoplay company. The limit of vision for the battery of motion picture cameras is indicated by the lines A-A in the picture. A first-class earthquake with accompanying volcanic eruption was produced in this scene, and in a relatively simple manner at that. Several platforms were arranged on wheels so as to be movable along tracks for a short distance, as the picture shows at the left. Each of these platforms had a section of earth represented on it by a framework which was covered with paper pulp and fabric suitably painted; when all of these sections were pulled to the left by the automobile tractors at the director's signal, the effect of ever-widening fissures or chasms in the earth was produced in a startlingly realistic manner. Pieces of canvas were placed across any open junctures between the platform sections and loose soil placed over them. Next the buildings, which were erected in a specially flimsy manner, fell down when jarred, and when certain support sticks were pulled from under by hidden wires, all of the terrors of a devastating earthquake and volcanic eruption were evolved with remarkable fidelity.

"A few hundred actors and supers dashing about wildly over the crevices, coupled with falling buildings and the white hot lava trickling down the sides of the mountain in the background, all helped in producing this wonderful motion picture. Even the dense clouds of smoke which usually accompany volcanic eruptions were produced by the artificial volcano.

"One of the accompanying illustrations shows a sectional view of the movie-made volcano which poured fourth rocks, dirt, smoke and lava, all in bounteous profusion, at the critical moment when the director-in-chief gave the order, his assistant directors in various parts of the scene being connected with his station by telephone. Steam boilers supplied both smoke and steam, which shot upward from the crater at the top of the volcano, suitable valves and dampers being provided for the control of the effects.

"If you have ever seen a steam or comprest-air pipe, or even a high-pressure water-pipe discharge into loose dirt and stones, you will have a vivid idea of how this volcanic eruption was made to order. The top of the crater was filled with loose rocks and dirt and when the steam was turned on, slowly at first, the dirt and smaller stones were shot upward, while the smoke added its accompanying effect. After a few moments the molten lava began to pour down the mountain slopes, just as you remember having seen it do in actual motion pictures of a real volcano in action. The lava was produced with a whitish fluid resembling whitewash, which was stored in large tanks back of the hill serving as a volcano, as shown in the illustration, and when steam was admitted into these tanks, the pressure caused the boiling white fluid to be forced up and out of the pipes connected to the tanks, the various pipes leading to a number of different openings just below the crater, so that the lava fluid flowed down the sides of the hill through crevices previously prepared by the scenic artists and designers.

"These crevices as well as the pipes supplying fluid to them were of course not noticeable in the motion picture, but when the black pall of smoke overhung the scene, and the white fluid boiled down over the side of the volcano, the effect was striking and awe-inspiring indeed."


ARTIFICIAL CRATER FILLED WITH STONES AND DIRT OVER STEAM PIPES
SMOKE DAMPER
FISSURES COVERED WITH CANVAS AND DIRT UNTIL SECTIONS ARE DRAGGED APART
DIRECTOR, CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE WITH CAMERAS
LARGE TANKS CONTAINING WHITEWASH FOR "MOLTEN LAVA" EFFECT; HEATED AND FORCED OUT BY STEAM PRESSURE
POWER PLANT
A-A LIMIT LINES OF CAMERAS
HOUSES
CAMERAS
TRACTORS
ARTIFICIAL FISSURES, DOWN WHICH "MOLTEN LAVA" FLOWS
REAR VIEW SHOWING APPARATUS

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A MOVIE VOLCANO AND EARTHQUAKE: HOW THEY WERE DONE.

A small hill was used to build the volcano on, rocks and dirt being blown skyward with the usual smoke and dust, by means of steam shot through jets placed in the crater of the made-to-order volcano, as the illustration clearly shows. The molten lava which flowed down the crevices of the volcano was composed of a solution resembling whitewash, forced out of the pipes by steam pressure at a boiling temperature. The earthquake effect was realistically duplicated by pulling triangular-shaped earth sections to one side, by means of motor tractors, while the flimsily built houses collapsed and started to burn.

CHEWING-GUM FOILED AGAIN—What has gum to do with metallurgy? An editorial writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* kindly explains. Occasionally, he says, heartening reports come from producers that a manufacturer who reluctantly discarded the use of a non-ferrous metal during the war is gladly returning to it. A recent illustration is the problem that has confronted chewing-gum manufacturers in adequately protecting the slabs of chicle from dryness and deterioration. He continues:

"Being considered relatively unimportant or subordinate to war industries, chewing-gum factories did not obtain their customary supply of lead for foil purposes during the war. Rather than allow the populace to go gumless, they generally, with one or two exceptions we believe, turned to the use of waxed paper in wrapping the individual and collective slices. Those

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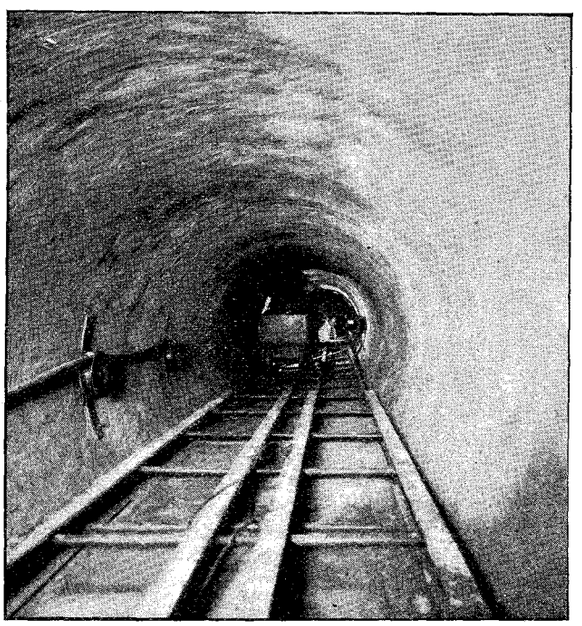
of us who occasionally exercise our jaws on the rubbery product of *Mimusops globosa* will recall how hard and dry the gum became, despite the paraffined cover.

"We have no doubt that many a gum addict changed brands when he discovered that the quality of his pet licorice, mint, or wintergreen gum had changed in character.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record," New York.

A VIEW OF ONE OF THE TUNNELS

constructed by the new tunnel machine, showing the tracks and one of the cars which remove the earth, and the solid wall of masonry left in the path of the machine.

"Fortunately, one or two manufacturers stedfastly adhered to the use of metallic foil, so that a comparison was constantly available and some relief given from the dry, crackling variety of covering so widely used as a substitute during the period of war scarcity. Now, however, it appears that the gum people are again entering the lead market, the metal to be converted into foil, the superiority of which is generally admitted, and that the foil business is picking up. Lead and tin foils make unexcelled cheap protective coverings for a variety of products, from tea to tobacco, and altho the consumers of foil were somewhat hard hit by their inability to secure all the lead they desired during the war, their return to it with relish is one good example of the failure of substitutes to measure up to expectations. It probably is not the only example, for our readers may be personally familiar, through their own experience, with the inefficacy of substitutes for copper, lead and zinc.

"The metals in general gained their pre-war positions in industry on merit, and are returning to them for similar reasons. It is an encouraging and hopeful sign for the non-ferrous mining that this transition is taking place."

A MACHINE THAT BUILDS A TUNNEL

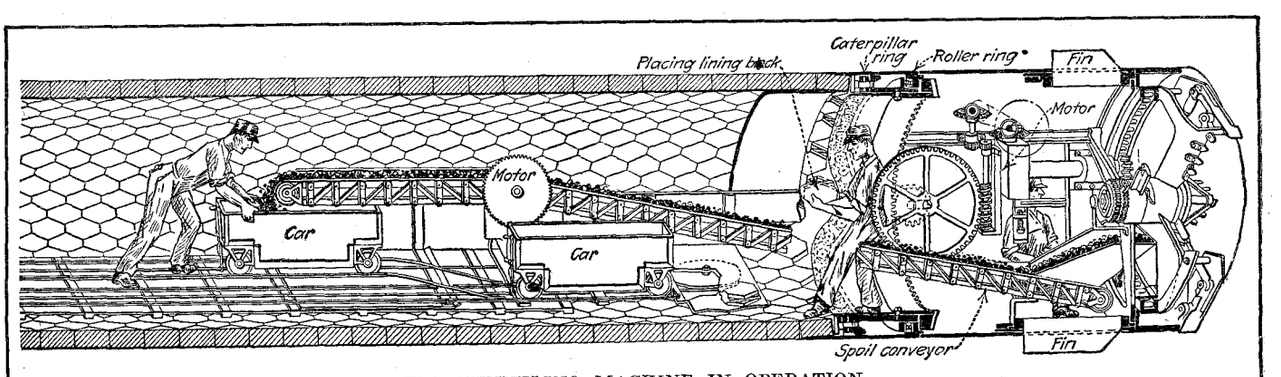
A DEVICE THAT DIGS A CONDUIT, removes the earth, and lines the walls with concrete as it goes along is the latest thing in underground construction. Being capable of building sewer mains, water mains, conduits, and tunnels for any purpose, and doing as much work in one hour as a large number of men can do in a day, this automatic tunnel machine is believed by its builders to be about to revolutionize present methods of digging underground. The value of this machine—which was invented by M. Roy Sheen of Philadelphia—can be appreciated best by comparing it with the open-cut method and the ordinary underground tunnel method now in common use. The former requires the digging of a ditch, the retention nearby of the excavated material for replacement, and the bracing of the sides to prevent caving-in. In a busy section this means interruption to traffic and the costly replacing of the broken surface. In the second method the excavating is generally done by hand, requiring shoring to retain the sides and the top. Mr. Sheen's invention eliminates all of these difficulties. The only excavation through the surface of the earth that the machine requires is an opening large enough to lower the machine to the depth desired for the tunnel. The machine is then started and does its work underground without breaking the surface. No braces, forms, or shoring are required. No earth has to be replaced. Says the writer of an article in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York):

"A tunnel shield, with a boring head and a rotating tail attachment by means of which the lining is placed, is operating successfully in an experimental tunnel in Philadelphia, Pa. In this tunnel, which is through schist and has a five-foot bore, the machine has advanced at the rate of five and half feet per hour. Eight men operated the outfit. This is the only measure of performance which is now available, but it is expected that the machine will soon be installed on actual tunnel work for the city of Philadelphia when more comprehensive records will be secured.

"One motor drives the boring head and the rotating helix. The head is so arranged that its center may be moved up and down or right and left by means of a lever.

"As the helix rotates it produces in the caterpillar tread an advancing gap for inserting the concrete lining blocks one at a time around the bore. The blocks are set in spiral courses so that as the helix revolves it forces the shield ahead by screw action. The same thrusting action closes up the lining joints and expands the lining ring to fill the space occupied by the shell of the shield."

The builders say further that the lining may be laid dry or in mortar as desired. While the machine is in operation it can be elevated, lowered, or shifted from side to side. Indicators and sightings taken by transits set up at the rear of the tunnel keep the machine on its course. On its most recent construction job in Philadelphia one of the machines was run steadily for four hours, during which time it constructed eighteen feet eight inches of finished tunnel fifty-two inches in diameter. The best run for one hour was five feet eight inches of finished tunnel.



THE TUNNELING MACHINE IN OPERATION.

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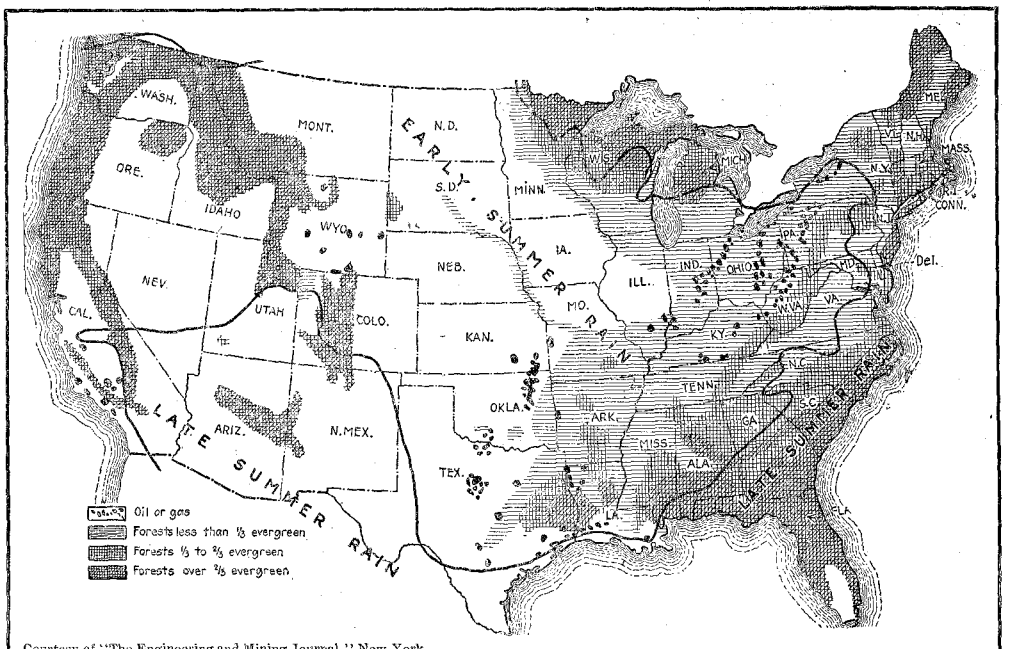
TREES THAT TELL WHERE OIL IS NOT

THE VEGETATION of a mining region is sometimes peculiar to that region and may be used as a sign of the occurrence of ore, we are told by Roland M. Harper, geographer of the Alabama Geological Survey, writing in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York). Rainfall, forestation and the occurrence of minerals, particularly of oil, appear to be coincident, Mr. Harper thinks. This may possibly be due to similarity in conditions. In some cases the occurrence of certain trees or plants may serve fairly well as an index of the substance to be found under the surface. For instance, it would be foolish to look for oil in a pine forest, for nine-tenths of the oil-wells in the United States are in regions where hardwood trees grow, if there are trees at all. In this case the production of oil has been accompanied by that of limestone and shale which, when they disintegrate, form the rich soils on which hardwoods flourish. Writes Mr. Harper:

"It was observed long ago, particularly in Europe, that certain species of plants are chiefly confined to a specific variety of soil or rock, and sporadic attempts have been made to use such plants as indicators of the presence of useful minerals. Dr. R. W. Raymond, in a short paper entitled 'Indicative Plants' (1887), summed up previous observations and added a few of his own. Ten years later Sydney B. J. Skertchly, in a Queensland Geological Survey report on tin mines, included a short chapter on the 'copper plant' which he found abundant in the vicinity of copper lodes in northern Queensland, and determined by careful analyses to contain distinct traces of copper in its ash.

"A great difficulty about correlating plants with soils or minerals is that few species of plants are confined to just one type of soil. It has happened repeatedly that a botanist has formulated a beautiful hypothesis about such a correlation in a small area, and afterward visited a different region, only to find apparently the same species growing on quite a different soil, thus upsetting his hypothesis. But instead of focusing attention on one species at a time, and determining its mere presence or absence, it is possible to study vegetation quantitatively and get much more satisfactory results."



Courtesy of "The Engineering and Mining Journal," New York.

NOTE HOW THE EVERGREENS SEEM TO SHUN THE OIL AND GAS FIELDS.

Map of the United States, showing oil and gas fields line where early and late summer (April-June and August-October) precipitations are equal, and forests in three degrees of evergreenness. Note that the oilfields are nearly all in the early-summer-rain area, and where the forests are mainly deciduous or absent.

For nearly every weather station in the United States the difference between the rainfall for April to June and that for August to October is connected closely with soil and other factors, as Mr. Harper pointed out several years ago. The area of early summer excess, which includes practically the whole drainage basin of the Mississippi, is characterized by silt loams and other fertile soils, with deciduous forests or prairies, whereas the late-summer-rain area, along the northern, eastern and southern edges of the country, has much more sand, peat and evergreens. Furthermore, tornadoes, muddy streams, and river floods are chiefly confined to the former, and hurricanes, clear rivers, swamps and sheet-floods to the latter. He goes on:

"A few other contrasting features of the parts of the country thus separated have come to mind. Mineral springs, petroleum, natural gas, and lignite are found mostly in the early-summer-rain or hardwood and prairie area, and gold and copper in the other. Coal and iron are somewhat intermediate in distribution, but the former tends more toward the hardwood area and the latter to the pine, in the United States at least.

"Altho these correlations may not hold so well in other continents, and it may not be possible to offer a logical explanation for them at present, it is reasonable to use them as working hypotheses in prospecting, until they are shown to be wholly accidental.

"The relation of vegetation to petroleum distribution is especially interesting. At least nine-tenths of the productive oil-wells in the United States at this writing are in regions where, if any trees at all exist, they are mostly deciduous; and even if a few wells should be 'brought in' in pine regions, this general statement seems likely to hold true for some time. The correlation is especially striking in West Virginia, where the oil-wells are in the northwestern half of the State and the coniferous forests in the southeastern, and in western Louisiana and eastern Texas, where several thousand square miles of long-leaf pine country occur with oil-wells all around, but none in the area, as far as I have been able to ascertain. Natural gas extends a little farther into the pine regions than petroleum does, having been obtained near Fayette and Mobile, Ala., for example. Similar relations may obtain in other countries, for, as has been pointed out by Maurice G. Mehl, nearly all the important oil-fields of the world are between 20 deg. and 50 deg. north latitude, and between the isotherms of 40 deg. and 70 deg. Fahrenheit. And altho Mehl does not allude to the fact, that is just where the largest areas of fertile soil and the great deciduous forests are located (or were located a few centuries ago, before the forests were mostly destroyed to make room for farms). Both boreal and tropical forests, as is well known, consist mainly of evergreens, and comparatively little of the land they occupy has been found worth clearing at any one time for agricultural purposes.

"The accompanying map of the United States shows, about as accurately as is possible with so small a scale, the oil and gas fields, the line of equilibrium between early and late summer rain, and the proportion of evergreens in the forests in three grades, namely less than a third, one-third to two-thirds, and over two-thirds.

"I do not feel competent to explain the correlation between petroleum accumulations and rich soils characterized by hardwood forests or prairies, but probably the most plausible suggestion is that the same conditions of deposition which have favored the production of oil have produced limestones and shales that weather into fertile soils. Of course the strata at the surface may be quite different from those several hundred feet below in which the oil occurs, but the latter usually come to the surface somewhere not many miles away. An important relation between oil possibilities and the percentage of fixed carbon in coal has been pointed out by David White and others, and it may be that the pressure which has increased the fixed carbon has also hardened the rocks over the coal so that they weather more slowly and make shallower soils than they would otherwise."

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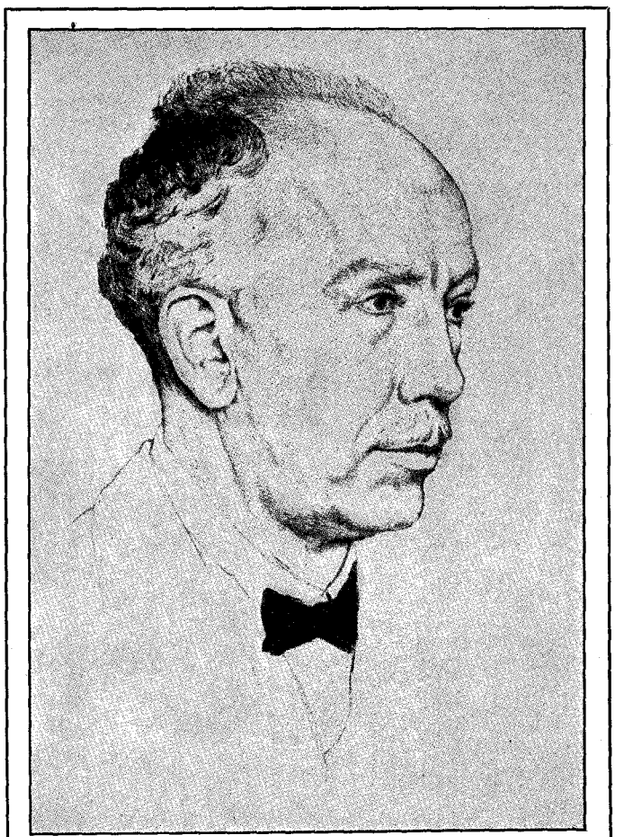
TWO GERMAN CONCERTS

GERMAN MUSIC CAME BACK in a two-night stand in New York a few days ago, the exemplars being Mme. Gadski and Richard Strauss. The former gave excerpts from Richard Wagner and the latter conducted some of his own orchestral works. Madame Gadski's concert was a kind of German folk-fest, according to press reports. The Strauss concert appears to have been the reverse, and the contrasting attitude of the two audiences may furnish a lesson on the proper path to reconciliation. "The announcement flamboyantly made that Johanna Gadski was to give a concert with the help of the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall at which only music composed by Richard Wagner would be performed brought a storm of protests into the editorial rooms of New York newspapers," reports Mr. H. E. Krehbiel of the New York *Tribune*. The protestors variously remembered that Mme. Gadski's husband, now seeking a return to America with the added grace of citizenship here, was indicted for conspiracy with England's enemies to blow up the Welland Canal. "He was acquitted," says Mr. Krehbiel, "tho the Assistant United States District Attorney denounced the verdict in open court and declared that Tauscher had escaped punishment because of the 'credulity of the jurymen.'" Another count against the singer was that she had permitted her guests, led on by another former member of the Metropolitan Opera at an evening party, to make merry over the sinking of the *Lusitania*. For—



From the etching by Emil Ortik.

RICHARD STRAUSS

Who opened his American tour with a concert of his own compositions, before an audience whose "taste and knowledge were evident from its discriminating silences and discriminating expressions of approval."

"Goritz, the active offender, who wrote and sang a parody on Von Scheffel's beautiful poem, 'Behüt dich Gott, es war zu schön gewesen,' applying it to the frustration of the hopes of the *Lusitania's* owners, crew and ship's company to carry help to the Allies, was but giving voice to that moral callousness and arrogant contempt for American feeling which he and all German sympathizers felt then, felt when the attempt was made to revive German operatic performances in New York two years ago, and feel now."

Mr. Krehbiel refers to a letter made public by the American Defense Society, expressing "sympathy with the concern" felt by the American Legion and various other patriotic societies over the fact that Mme. Gadski would give a concert and "deprecating its countenancing." He tells us moreover that—

"Before the letter of the American Defense Society had been made public a German propagandist paper had already prepared an article containing complimentary abuse of three music reviewers who had refused to join in the silly crusade against German music when it was raging. German editors, even when they write in English, run true to form in their display of arrogance and mendacity. Apropos of the Gadski concert Messrs. Henderson, Finck and Krehbiel are described as persons who, had the Allied armies entered Berlin, Leipzig and Vienna, would have vented 'their fury upon museums, mausoleums and memorials to eradicate the last trace of the barbarian Beethoven, the Hun Wagner, the uncivilized Schubert.' And finally comes the war cry: 'See that it (the Gadski concert) is made an event. Come forth out of your cyclone cellars, ye faint of heart and downcast. Hail the great German singer and show your contempt for those who spat upon your gabardine and plucked your beard when spitting and plucking was permissible under the Espionage Act.' For those who understand something of the psychology of the German character as developed during the last generation two words of comment will suffice: *Echt Deutsch!* Now let the work of reconciliation proceed."

The Gadski concert was largely attended. Of it Mr. Krehbiel writes:

"At the concert of the Teutonic-Sinn Fein Alliance in May, 1917, Mme. Gadski sang an excerpt from 'Tristan und Isolde,' which began with the words, 'Who was it dared to mock me?' Some good people thought the scene had been chosen because of the protests which had been uttered against her during the concluding weeks of her engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House. Perhaps it was; at least, the excerpt was as unfit for concert use as that which she sang from the same act of the opera last night. But on this occasion her opening song was more apposite and more appealing to the ears and intellects of her hearers. It was *Elizabeth's* greeting to the hall of minstrels in 'Tannhauser.' But the audience was not in the mood for thought and discrimination. It was Gadski; it was German—that sufficed. The concluding incident was illustrative of the artistic taste of the multitude. The singer had concluded her set program with a performance of *Isolde's* swan song from Wagner's great love drama. In its concluding measures her voice, which had taken on a grandeur, tranquillity and beauty unmatched in the preceding songs, blended with the transfigured harmonies of the orchestra, and freighted the air with puissant and thrilling loveliness. It was the irresistible effect which this song of songs, this supreme canticle of love, always makes in concert room as well as theater. A true artist, a conductor imbued by the feelings of a priest at the altar in the temple of art, a cultured audience, would have closed the concert while such a benediction rested upon it.

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"But this was not to be. The multitude applauded, Mme. Gadski returned to the stage, Mr. Stransky stepped to his desk and raised his baton. There was to be an added number. The baton descended and from the band came sounds imitating the neighing of the horses of the Valkyrions. Frantic shrieks of delight greeted the sounds, and once, and then a second time, Mme. Gadski sang the only song of the evening in which all the words were distinctly audible. It was that charming bit of sentiment which five years and more ago the admirers of Mme. Gadski's art demanded from her indiscriminately at song recitals:

'Ho-yo-to-ho,
Ho-yo-to-ho,
Yo-ho!
Ho-yo-to-ho,
Ho-yo-to-ho,
Ho-yo-to-ho,
Yo-ho!
Ho-yo-to-ho!'

"We know one musician who refused to permit Mme. Gadski to commit such an affront to Wagner at a concert which he conducted. His name is Emil Paur, and when he told us of the incident he won more of our respect than he had ever had before. But it happened in Pittsburgh and before the war."

Mr. Strauss has been received here as an artist and the doubtful reports of his slurs on America, denied by him, have been allowed to pass. He has even been received by Mayor Hylan as the city's guest. He will play in many cities during his visit here. Mr. Krehbiel writes of his opening concert:

"We thought that there could be little purpose in going to the concert in Carnegie Hall last night beyond the gratification of a curiosity to look upon a great composer in the flesh. Mr. Strauss speedily put that notion out of our noddle. . . . The performances brought no new preachment, no revelation of things hitherto concealed. They revealed, outside of their music, only the fine, strong power of Mr. Strauss as a conductor. We had been taught something of his puissance as an interpreter when he was here seventeen years ago; but not much. His attitude toward his own compositions then seemed to us one of indifference. Almost we were persuaded that he thought contemptuously of his hearers, considered them unsusceptible to artistic impressions and merely commercially minded, like himself.

"He assumed a different posture last night, as well he might, for he was honored by the presence of an extraordinary audience; one so numerous that it could not have been accommodated within the walls of Carnegie Hall had not the fire laws been impudently violated; an audience of cultured music-lovers largely composed of practitioners of the art, dilettante and professional. Its taste and its knowledge were evident from its rapt attention, its discriminating silences and discriminating expressions of approval. There was no rude boisterousness in its greeting such as rasped the nerves of the decorous in the same room on Sunday evening, but it was cordial in the extreme, glowing and irresistible as a stream of lava hot from a volcanic crater, yet it proclaimed only honor for the artist—not a political or national tone could be heard in it unless one chose to perceive a dissonance in the circumstance that one of the two magnificent floral offerings laid at his feet was decorated with what may have been German colors and was certainly not American."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* welcomes Strauss because "his music has demonstrated by the test of time that it is here to stay." Further:

"For this reason and because it is such music as lends itself to all sorts of interpretative eccentricity, we are in need of this ministration so that we in America may have a definite Strauss tradition. Those who heard last evening's performances, particularly that of the 'Till Eulenspiegel,' must have marvelled at the wealth of detail which escapes the eyes of the generality of conductors, must have realized how often passages have been blurred through the short-sightedness of those on whom we have had to rely for Strauss exegesis. Even that arch-apostle, Willem Mengelberg, might have profited by the utterances of his god.

"As a director Richard Strauss is a dignified, earnest musician. He is no prima donna conductor. Nor did the vociferous greeting deter him from the important job of making music. . . . His conducting is as unaffected as his music has seemed affected to those who never have, and never will, understand."

SHAW'S POLITICAL PESSIMISM

WHEN A LITERARY MAN TALKS or writes politics, we must regard the result as literature. Politicians would only smile at such an outsider, even tho he be Mr. Bernard Shaw. To others more detached from personal interest he might appear, as he does to Max Beerbohm, standing on his head. Upon Max's periodical returns to England after prolonged absences he finds Shaw still in the same attitude. His deliverances about the future relations between England and America may seem to some explainable only by this enforced rush of blood to the head. His remarks were the outcome of his recent serious difference with Mr. Henry Arthur Jones—Mr. Shaw having reached the stage where he feels Mr. Jones looks upon him as a "diabolical criminal anarch." To such a "decoration with the flowers of political invective," Mr. Shaw does not object, but Mr. Jones's assurance to us of undying amity on the part of England stirs Mr. Shaw to protest in a letter to the London *Morning Post.*

"When he assures the American nation that 'under no conceivable circumstances could his countrymen be persuaded, or duped, or forced to load a single bullet against America,' and that 'it will take two thousand years to bring them into war with England,' the affair changes its aspect. It is no longer a mere literary slanging match between two playwrights who ought to know better than to wash their entirely clean linen in public: it is an exhibition of the naive sentimentality, the Arcadian innocence of history and diplomacy, in which an Englishman of conspicuous talent, eminent in a profession which has for its first qualification an insight into human nature, can be led up to the cannon's mouth in the full conviction that he is following the star of Bethlehem through a pastoral landscape to a general exchange of Christmas cards in a Temple of Peace and Good-Will to all men. And we know too well the hysterical madman he will become when the cannon goes off.

"Let us look at the facts. Last June the Prime Minister, invited to discuss disarmament with the United States, delivered himself as follows:

" 'We are ready to discuss with American statesmen any proposal for the limitation of armaments which they may wish to set out, and we can undertake that no such overtures will find a lack of willingness on our part to meet them.

" 'In the meantime, we cannot forget that the very life of the United Kingdom, as also of Australia and New Zealand—indeed, the whole Empire—has been built upon the sea power—and that sea power is necessarily the basis of the whole Empire's existence. We have, therefore, to look to the measures which our security requires; we aim at nothing more; we cannot possibly be content with less.'

"I immediately pointed out, with all the emphasis I was capable of, in a leading London daily paper, that this was in effect a declaration of war on America, to mature twenty years hence. This warning had precisely the same publicity in London and in America as the subsequent one which has so upset Mr. Jones. But neither he nor any one else took the slightest exception to it. It seemed the plainest common sense here that England's benevolent disposition towards all nations must be conditional on their unquestioning acceptance of her possession of an irresistible power of unlimited blockade, search, seizure of cargo, detention in her own harbors of ships of all nations, belligerent or non-belligerent—in short, of lethal command of the sea. There is no secrecy about this claim: Mr. Lloyd George keeps shouting it at America, at Ireland, at every one who gives him an excuse for repeating it."

Mr. Shaw, after a brief excursion, cites an argument of Mr. Jones's that "America's refusal to come to Britain's assistance for two years proved the depth of her attachment to the old folks at home." "I do not follow the logic of this," observes Mr. Shaw. "Neither on reflection, will Mr. Jones." But he proceeds to tell something he thinks Mr. Jones ought to know:

"At the beginning of the war America and Italy, remaining neutral, carried on business as usual, including, among other things, their trade in copper. But copper sent from America to Italy was likely to find its way to Germany; and we were not taking any chances. When an American ship came through the Straits with copper in her we hoiked that copper out of her and

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dumped it on the quay in Gibraltar. America said that if we did not at least pay for the copper the distinction between our proceedings and simple piracy would not be apparent. We replied first that we never had paid on such occasions, and never would. And thereby we came within measurable distance of bringing the United States into the war on the (from our point of view) wrong side. Fortunately, the Admiralty department in charge of the matter was itself in charge of a naval officer (his services have since been worthily acknowledged) who had more common sense than the politicians. His counsels were heeded, and the danger was averted, all the more easily as the German Navy was behaving in the same way. But, as the question was not permanently settled, President Wilson, elected (Mr. Jones may have forgotten this) as the man who kept America out of the war, and enabled to plunge her into it against his mandate only by the attack of the German submarines on the American flag, included in his famous fourteen points the freedom of the seas. And it was his subsequent sacrifice of that point, more than any other single circumstance, that broke his influence in his country.

"The sequel was inevitable. The lethal command of the sea is not a Right: it has only to be nakedly stated to show that it is a power and nothing else. To defend herself against it America began building a fleet, just as Germany had done at the end of the last century. She is still building it; and we are building to keep ahead of her. Mr. Jones may rail at me with all the license of an old friend; but until he can rail one capital ship off the stocks here, or in America, he is wasting his ink. I repeat, we are heading straight for a war with America for the command of the seas, and nothing can avert it but a complete renunciation on all sides of that monstrous pretension, and with it of the cowardly dream of absolute security. We must learn to take our risks like other people, insuring them as far as possible, not by a competition in armaments, which increases them tenfold, but by making the country proof against blockade by making it self-supporting. The war proved that armaments can be improvised when we are frightened into settling about the work in earnest, and that only the improvised armaments are up to date. But it also proved that harvests cannot be improvised."

In a few lines Shaw gives the gist of his quarrel with Mr. Jones:

"Shortly after the German fiasco (as I perceived it to be) at Liége at the outset of the war, when Mr. Jones was torn by the spectacle of the British lamb struggling in the claws of the Prussian wolf, I told him bluntly that England was the most formidable fighting Power in the world, and that Germany had not a dog's chance. This was more than any romantic English patriot could stand; for it was tantamount to denying that England was the little sailor in the melodrama, desperately defending himself at fearful odds against a gigantic and murderous assailant. He told me that England was his mother, and that I had kicked her on her deathbed. Not sharing his anxiety about the survival of the patient, and having a lively recollection of the kickings she had endured at the feet of Mr. Jones in a long string of comedies, from 'Saints and Sinners' to 'The Triumph of the Philistines,' I showed no contrition; and since then Mr. Jones has treated me as a diabolical criminal anarch."

AS ROGERS SAW THE INDIANS.

This and the one represented opposite are from the collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and probably express the highest flights of the sculptor's imagination.

WHERE ARE OUR ROGERS GROUPS?

THE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME has brought back to us our discarded mid-Victorian furniture, but we may have thought we had outlived Rogers groups. Not such would seem to be the case if Mr. W. P. Eaton gathers many sympathizers with his passion for these flotsam of an elder day. Garrets that received these figured stories, when the ash heap didn't, may still yield up specimens with sound heads and legs, enough to satisfy those who, like Mr. Eaton in the New York *Evening Post*, may come to say, "I adore Rogers groups. I love all they stand for." Deny if you can that—

"They are honest and honorable art. I have one in my study now. Soon I am going to begin collecting them before too many others get ahead of me. There is a man in New York who already has accumulated nearly thirty and holds them at a good figure too. Make fun of them indeed! Not until I make fun of my grandfather and the Civil War!

"We are always raising a great hullabaloo about native drama. The Theater Guild is mournfully reasoned with because it doesn't 'discover' American plays, as if there were some special healing in native art. Personally I am one of those who believe that there is, tho I cannot see why the Guild shouldn't be permitted to discover 'Liliom' if it feels so inclined. There are plenty of others gunning for the Great American Drama. But if some special healing resides in a native drama, a native literature, just why should sculpture withdraw into Bulfinch's 'Age of Fable'? What effort does sculpture make to be native or vital to our everyday lives? To be sure, a few generals stand about our parks and squares, and Sunset Cox makes forever his futile gesture to stop a Fourth Avenue car. But for the rest, monumental or domestic, what have we?"

"What indeed?" will be the answer when we are thus put to it. Mr. Eaton rebukes our faint Americanism as well as our European subservience. How can we help hugging our rescued "groups" when we can defy the scoffers with that heart-appealing—"a poor thing, but mine own!" But Mr. Eaton is no such half-hearted patriot:

"John Rogers of Salem may not have been a Phidias. In fact, he wasn't, tho some of his work is far better than most of his present detractors have the taste or knowledge to know. But he took the common daily facts and figures of the American life of his day, made honest use of them in domestic sculpture and decoration, and sold the product at a price which enabled thousands to buy. His earliest group, 'The Slave Market,' was an effective document in a great moral campaign. His Civil War groups touched thousands of hearts. His 'Country Doctor' celebrated simple service and had, in the dress of the patient, for instance, much beauty of line. His portrait of Joe Jefferson as 'Rip' with the two children is a lively and charming thing. What actor to-day, I wonder, is enough beloved in any rôle to have his portrait thus sold about the land? And how much he

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and the whole theater would gain in influence and familiarity if he were thus celebrated!

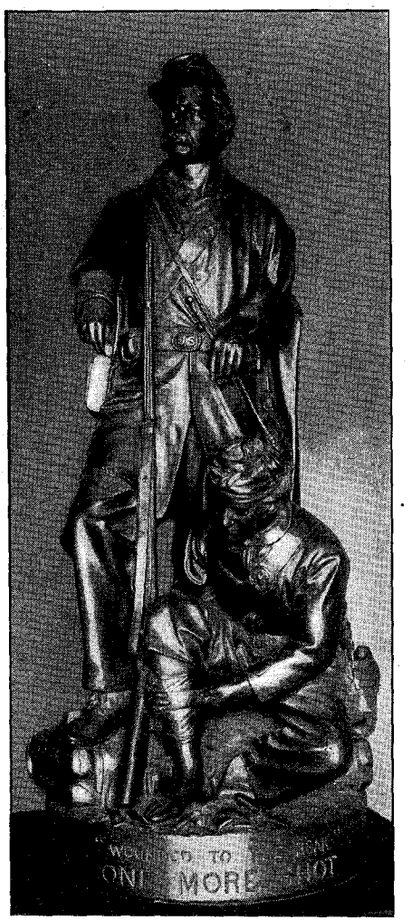
"It is easy to laugh at the Rogers groups because they 'told a story.' But why shouldn't they? Doesn't the Laocoön tell a story? Probably popular art will always tell a story. The point is that John Rogers dared to make statues out of the humble material of daily life. He needed neither a major-general nor a Greek nymph. He showed millions of Americans (who have now forgotten his lesson) that art and decoration need not be exotic, but can be intimately connected with our existence, rising, in fact, from it. He pointed the way to a real American art of sculpture, tho very few of our sculptors have had the vision and the courage to follow him, excepting Fred Remington, and, of late, Miss Eberle, with her delightful bronzes of East Side children at play. Some day, when we wake up, we shall 'honor John Rogers, not laugh at him.'"

CHANGING THE AMERICAN NOTE IN MUSIC

NOW THAT JAZZ is waning, for such is the report put forth, we are told that here is "the American note in music." This would of course disallow all previous claims. Once upon a time the real American note was supposed to derive from Indian sources, and MacDowell was its apotheosis. A writer in *The Chesterian*, quoted by the *Musical Leader* (Chicago), admits that "MacDowell, better than any one else, succeeded in giving noble musical expression to the spirit of the Red Man." "But in spite of his Indian Suites," he adds, "ethnology and Leipzig could have done as much." Our plantation songs are the next candidate for the honors of real American folk song. But the same writer calls them "nothing but Africanized English melodies, popular in the days of the Colonists." They came about in this way:

"No sooner did the packet bring from London a consignment of new publications for Messrs. Carr & Co.'s Musical Repository in Philadelphia, than these shilling sheets sped north and south. Floating through the parlor windows of Georgia and Virginia mansions, such snatches of the latest Covent Garden or Royal Circus show must have been quickly seized by the more musical dwellers in the slave quarters. It is not reasonable to believe that 'My heart is devoted, dear Mary, to thee,' one of Hook's Vauxhall songs published by Anne Bland before 1793, and clearly recognizable in the later negrofied 'Darling Nelly Gray,' was an isolated case. No matter what insistent advocates may say, the plantation songs of the South, the rich store of peculiar, tribal melodies of the Indian, cannot be regarded, or used, as foundation for true American music. They are foreign elements of a dead past."

But still in the opinion of *The Chesterian* there is an American note in music, tho "for the present at least, you must not seek it in symphonies and grand operas made in America," for these are copies of European compositions; nor need you expect to find now or ever an American folk-music, such as, for instance, Russia, Germany or Scandinavia have. The root of the real American note in music is of popular contemporary origin. "Its cradle is the vaudeville." Whoever the musical authority quoted here may be, Chicago's leading musical journal seems to accept the dictum, and finds a wry face useless:



OUR SOLDIERS OF THE SIXTIES.

The work of John Rogers, who "showed milions of Americans . . . that art and decoration need not be exotic."

"Much as polite academicians may decry it, much as the American vassals of musical Europe may turn their heads in haughty disdain, the fact remains that it is Messrs. George M. Cohan, Irving Berlin, Louis M. Hirsch, and Jerome Kern (not very Anglo-Saxon, to be sure), who are to-day making musical history in America.

"The development of popular music in America during the last fifteen years has been astounding. While Vienna, Paris, and London have succeeded only in repeating, over and over again, the formulas of Johann Strauss, Offenbach, and Sullivan, New York has set the pace with tunes that have captured the world. Why not acknowledge that the war has produced in music nothing more typical of the spirit that won it, than the extraordinary Mr. Cohan's superbly confident 'Over There'? Is it indeed so trivial and trite that it may not take rank with the immortal 'Ca ira'? Compare with it the senile war-ditties of Messrs. Saint-Saens and Widor, well-intentioned but inadequate, with the pathetically impotent 'Berceuse Heroique' of the dying Debussy, or the spineless 'Madelon.' There was the American-made 'Tipperary' and the British admonition to 'Keep the Home Fires Burning.' But nothing really exprest the Allies' final go-to-it-iveness as did 'Over There.'

"The key-note of American popular music is optimism, is 'punch.' It is the healthy negation of misery, murder, and metaphysics. Therefore it is not unessential to the white race."

Two American works are pointed out as containing this same note:

"Some ten or twelve years ago Arthur Shepherd, one of America's most independent composers, wrote a piano sonata, quite remarkable considering its date. It contains no trace of negro or Indian. It is interesting because its last movement is based on a cowboy tune that Mr. Shepherd had learned to know while, as a young man, he conducted a vaudeville orchestra in his home town, Salt Lake City. That tune is autochthonal, it has the 'punch.' A more recent specimen is the trio for flute, viola and piano by the young Chicagoan, Leo Sowerby. The scherzo of that work is obviously something that can be described only as American. It has no counterpart in music. Neither Dvorak nor Debussy could have written it."

COLLEGES FOR DISARMAMENT—Forty colleges had representatives at Princeton on October 26 speaking in behalf of more than 100,000 students when they passed a resolution of approval of the Arms Conference, with this injunction:

"We do hereby urge upon all delegates that their efforts shall not cease until some solution be found whereby the possibility of war may be minimized and whereby at least a considerable portion of the vast amount of energy and money expended by the nations for armament may be released for the development rather than the destruction of civilization and the human race. And be it further resolved

"That it is the sense of the intercollegiate conference that the Washington Conference will not have attained its objectives without (1) A settlement of the Far Eastern question based upon principles which will make practicable the reduction of naval armaments; (2) an agreement to suspend all present programs for naval construction and to undertake no further expansion; (3) an agreement to reduce substantially the present naval strength of the nations convened."

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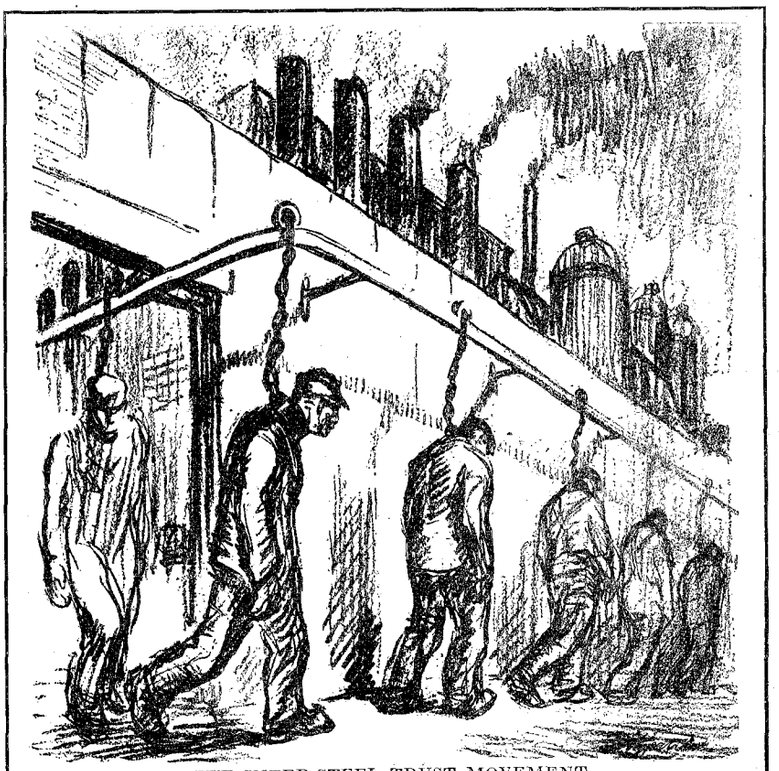
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE "ENSLAVEMENT" OF THE STEEL STRIKERS

PLAYING A LONE AND LOSING HAND in their struggle for an eight-hour day as against the two-shift system and for the right of collective bargaining, the steel strikers of 1919 were deserted by the Church, deprived of their legal rights by the civil authorities, and generally unfairly treated by the press—such, in brief, is the main content of the supplementary reports issued by the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement and just published in book form by Harcourt, Brace and Company, under the title, "Public Opinion and The Steel Strike of 1919." Altho promises of reform in the steel industry were reported to have been made last spring, Heber Blankenhorn, secretary of the Commission, declares that the Commission's work "is just as pertinent as it was a year ago. There has been no fundamental change in the conditions reported on. There are problems in the steel industry, notably the twelve-hour day and the denial of collective action among the workmen, which will not down." And to all those who have thought of the Interchurch Report as radical, runs the foreword, "we would like to say that every condition in the steel industry which the report criticized is remediable—and remediable without the inauguration of anything even resembling social revolution. There is no improvement which we suggest which the leaders of the steel industry can not themselves put into effect." But the Buffalo *Commercial* thinks that the supplementary reports mix up "a moiety of truth with a great deal of assumption," and declares that "nothing will be gained by this stirring up of an old affair now." On the other hand, a St. Louis paper asserts that the reports "reveal conditions which recall France under the Capets and Russia under the Romanoffs. Human beings are being held to labor under restrictions which amount to virtual enslavement. . . . What is America to do with this exposé sponsored by disinterested men representing a religious and benevolent movement?"



THE INTER-STEEL TRUST MOVEMENT.
As seen by the Interchurch World Movement.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

Chief among the evils uncovered by the Commission of Inquiry and recommended for Federal investigation and action was the spy system maintained by the steel companies. Documentary evidence consisting of spy reports and letters of instruction are held to show that in the main the spies were illiterate and uninformed, that they were necessarily biased by the nature of their work, and that in one case they were instructed to stir up racial trouble between Serbians and Italians, and sometimes acted as *agents provocateurs*. In fact, the spy system was so vast and so ramified in its connections that the Commission of Inquiry itself was spied upon, the spy reporting back that "there are a large number of radicals in it." This "anonymous special report," listed as Document A, was circulated in Pittsburgh and elsewhere, and after being rehashed and printed in *Industry*, drew from a manufacturer the remark that, if true, the information would cause the withdrawal of financial support from the Interchurch "by many prominent individuals." Finally, upon representations of its untruth, Document A was formally withdrawn from circulation. Even more serious, as an indignant commentator views them, are the charges that the civil rights of many people in the strike districts were violated, that the rights of free speech were denied them, and that men and women were ridden down and shot by State troopers even as they were running away. The report on civil liberties finds "that the steel strike made thousands of citizens believe that our institutions are not democratic or not democratically administered; that they believe that local magistrates and police authorities often try to break strikes, and that State and Federal authorities help." As for the Pittsburgh papers, it is stated that they "maintained an almost unbroken silence regarding the actual industrial grievances of the steel workers as to hours, pay, working conditions, and the lack of means to confer with employers concerning such matters, not to mention housing and social conditions." Hardly less derelict to their duty, it is said, were the churches, tho it seems to the Commission "that the criticism can better be leveled at the general church situation throughout the country." The "long day," referred to in these pages on March 19, seems still to be the crux of the situation, and the following letter from a steel worker to a bishop is quoted in *The Christian Work* (undenominational) as evidence against the two-shift system:

" . . . for, my dear Bishop, just as sure as the sun is shining this beautiful afternoon, unless their is something done by our Government to abolish this twelve hour a day in the steel industry, their will come a day when there shall be trouble hard to combat with, I pray God forbid such a trouble, but what can you

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expect from men who are tied down to twelve hours a day, and no chance for education, and has not time to give his soul the proper religious training that we all need to help make the world a better place to live in, these men become hardened and are hard to deal with in regards to their soul's salvation, for they have not got the time under the twelve-hour system to properly take advantage of any educational move that would be put forth. I know from my own experience that what I have already said is true, I am trying hard to live a Christian life, I love my Church and I love my prayer meetings, but I must confess that when I leave my home in the morning at 5:15 and do not get home until 6:30 at night, and then eat my supper it is after seven and I am too tired to get ready for prayer meeting, and then I must be in bed at nine if I want to get even seven hours or seven and one-half hours sleep, for I have to get up at 4:20 to get breakfast and take a car at 5:30 to go to work to be their at six a.m.

"Now, what time have I to spend with my family under such a working system, where is the time for night school if I wanted to go? Of course there is thousands in the same boat as I am.

"My prayer is that you will be successful in seeing that humane beings are treated as humane beings, and that you will still continue on to try and have the Government look into the twelve hour a day system."

The inquiry into the steel strike "is the most courageous thing the Church has done in the history of our country," says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, which is among several secular papers which compliment the Interchurch on its determined stand in publishing the supplementary reports:

"It gives religion a genuineness and significance of which we had despaired. There is the true spirit of Christianity, holding straight to its goal and unafraid. Gentlemen, we salute you. You have gone the way Christ went—the right way, but the way of scorn. What does it matter that all the steel people and their business friends have canceled their subscriptions to the Interchurch Movement? What does it matter that the press of Pittsburgh and the pulpits of Pittsburgh failed us in a needy hour? Those things are as nothing to the great fact that the Church has arisen in the primitive vigor and stands with God's children."

It is evident from the Interchurch report that the newspapers of Pittsburgh fell down on the job of getting the news about the steel strike of 1919, agrees the New York *World*. "It was their business to learn the numbers of men on strike and their attitude toward the companies, as well as the methods used by the companies to break the morale of the unions." And in another editorial the same paper declares: "The denial of liberties is as un-American as syndicalism, and a much more immediate danger." "The seven-day week with a twelve-hour day, the eighteen hours of continuous labor at the change of shifts, and the absolute mastery which enables this industry, alone among the employers of America, to enforce such conditions, are impossible to justify or excuse," asserts the Chicago *Journal*. "While these abuses remain, the industry which profits by them has not much chance of convincing the people of its innocence in other matters."

But the opinions represented in these reports are personal, not of the Church, declares *The Continent* (Presbyterian), which thinks that the documentary and suggestional values drawn from the compilations are in no wise heightened by the fact that the title page of the book carries the names of nine eminent churchmen as members of a commission named to inquire into this strike. Instead,

"The reports rest for their real meaning wholly on the names of their individual authors; their authority is the authority of their respective writers. In no sense can they be looked on as church deliverances. The only way in which such matters could be dealt with by the Church, even representatively, would be through the official appointment of eminent church leaders who could and would take the time to carry forward all needful investigations by their own personal examination. But the commission appointed to look into the steel strike never even considered that method of procedure; it immediately hired professional researchers, none of whom were persons of reputation in the religious world and at least some of whom were totally out of touch with the Church. This kind of inquiry was not without use. But to call it a church investigation of the steel strike was and is preposterous."

THE FAULTS OF PHILANTHROPY

DOES PHILANTHROPY do much more than tinker with the needs of suffering humanity, palliating a surface sore instead of removing the deep-seated causes of disease? None will deny that the Good Samaritan has his place in the scheme of things, but it is a question whether we are not placing a too heavy responsibility on this agency. After viewing the "perfect orgy" of charitable activity during the last thirty years, Cornelia J. Cannon comes to the conclusion that too much dependence is being placed on private giving, that philanthropy operated as a state function would be of more permanent value than the application by individual charities of temporary poultices to the various maladjustments of the poor. Various defects, in her opinion, characterize the present system of remedial effort, and she discusses them in a thought-provoking article in *The Atlantic Monthly*. In the first place, thinks this writer, who is the wife of the George Higginson professor of physiology in Harvard University, the apparently solid support of philanthropic societies has been showing signs of giving way; there is "a revolt of the giving public" which may herald a "moral revolution." Other criticisms of existing charities are their "intense jealousy," each "having an almost fanatical sense that it holds the key to human regeneration," and their reluctance to cease functioning when the need is past, thus leaving an incubus on the community. Moreover, argues the writer, it is not feasible that we should depend on small philanthropies to keep the great machine going, and it is impossible that we should continue to be "mendicants for their bounty." But—

"The major indictment against philanthropy is that it has ignored the opportunities democracy offers for reforms from within. It has distracted our minds and attention from community responsibility for the removal of social defects. It has encouraged us to leave reforms to the activity of self-appointed groups. Its reforms have tended to be superficial, because it has everywhere selected for its leaders those interested in philanthropy, but not in democracy. The typical lover of his kind will pour out money for the starving Chinese, tho he may hesitate to contribute to campaign expenses for public-school associations. The novice can catch the thrill of teaching folk-dancing to the tenement-house child or distributing bread tickets to the poor; but an offer to pay the expenses for a board of health 'clean-up campaign' requires imagination of a different order."

All types of community effort lie at hand—boards of health, school committees, overseers of the poor, courts, probation systems, boards of parole, poorhouses, dispensaries, parks and playgrounds, with many others—"yet how few philanthropists try loyally to work out their problems through this wealth of agencies before organizing associations of their own." Of course there is a place for the philanthropist; but his concern is with those social responsibilities not yet assumed by all, to study existing evils and to practise temporary demonstrations of improved methods of combating them. How, then, shall the philanthropic instinct function? What is our moral responsibility to our brothers, fortunate and unfortunate alike?

"If we give the best education we can to every citizen, if we keep the community health at the highest possible level, and provide ample opportunities for innocent pleasure; if we strengthen the churches and safeguard working conditions in our industries; if we provide the most favorable environment that lies within our power, can not we trust the individual to work out his own destiny? Even those social workers who devote most time and attention to work with the individual find that the problem of human difficulty is largely one of faulty character. Is not the remedying of that defect beyond the power as well as the province of any self-constituted group in the community? Must we not leave those changes to the interplay of the influences of a man's family, church, friends, teachers, and fellow workmen, in an environment as wholesome for all of us as our united efforts can make it? The new keeper of his brother is the man who looks to bettering his home town, not to giving his old coat to the beggar. At the Judgment Seat we may be asked,

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'What did you do to improve your city government?' and not be allowed to introduce evidence as to our distribution of the scraps from our table. Our task is, not buttressing the weakness of our fellows with our strength, but organizing the energies of man to reconstruct his world."

The argument "shoots straight at the greatest of philanthropies, the Church," says *The Christian Register* (Unitarian). "To-day we have a degree of ignorance about our business as world-savers that causes wrestling among the seers and true workers of God. Church people put religion largely on a charity basis," and "so long as we are satisfied with our status as Good Samaritans, we shall deny Mrs. Cannon's challenge that we become Social Christians." Her conclusion that the philanthropist's contribution must be experimental work is sound, agrees Dr. Edward T. Devine in *The Survey* (New York); but her illustrations are not convincing. "There are philanthropies which cling to work which could be better done by the state or which might be abandoned. The anti-tuberculosis societies are not among them. In an extraordinary degree they avoid this very pitfall. They have been creating the public opinion which demands efficient public health service and adequate appropriations; but their pioneer work, as they well know, is not yet done."

NO "MURDER" IN THE COTTON MILLS

"WEARY WOMEN CARRYING BABIES in arms into the mills" is nowhere seen in the factories of the South, declares *Cotton*, an Atlanta monthly journal devoted to the manufacture of textiles, indignantly repudiating the charge of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that "murder" is being done in the Southern cotton factories. On the contrary, a great deal of welfare work for their employees is being done by the mills, and, as a matter of fact, we are told, the workers generally fared better during the crisis of inflation than the public at large. In preparing some statistics a year ago it was necessary to send out a questionnaire, whose answers are apropos to the discussion started by Mr. Gompers, and are, therefore, reprinted in a recent issue of the cotton journal. Of the 344 mills that replied to that questionnaire, 89 per cent. have their own villages; 49 per cent. their own schools; 19 per cent. operate textile classes; 10 per cent. have industrial Y. M. C. A.'s; 14 per cent. Y. W. C. A.'s; 15 per cent. have hospitals; 9 per cent. have lunch-rooms or cafeterias; 29 per cent. have baseball clubs; 25 per cent. have motion-picture theaters, and 27 per cent. operate general stores. Where the mills conduct the general store it is usually the practise to sell at prices below the other merchants in the nearby communities, and in some instances necessities and staple goods are sold at cost. During August of the present year more detailed figures on housing practises among the Georgia mills became available. Eighty of the 160 mills in the State are covered by the report. These mills, we are told, employ in normal times 27,443 operatives, of which 19,258, or 70 per cent., live in houses owned by the mills. The percentage would have been much greater, it is said, if all the mills could have been included, as many not included in the report are country or small-town mills, and practically all of these house their workers. However,

"Of the 19,258 operatives under consideration, 1,726 have free rent; 188 pay 12½ cents per room per week; 1,052 pay 20 cents; 8,315 pay 25 cents; 145 pay 27½ cents; 2,791 pay 30 cents; 1,137 pay 35 cents; 1,070 pay 37½ cents; 890 pay 50 cents; 50 pay 55 cents; 125 pay 60 cents; 288 pay 75 cents; and 1,496 pay $1.00.

"Considering the entire 27,443 workers, 3,246, or 11.8 per cent., pay for water, while the other 24,197, or 88.2 per cent., get their water free. Electric lights in the home are furnished without cost to 9,180 workers, while 18,263 pay for lights; 10.6 per cent. have no garden space, while 89.4 per cent. are provided with free garden space; free pasturage facilities for a cow are furnished 69.12 per cent., while 1.27 per cent. pay 50 cents a month, 1.27 per cent. pay $1.00 a month, 1.64 per cent. pay $2.00 per season and 26.7 per cent. are furnished no pasturage.

"In these days of high fuel costs, the question of winter coal is one that makes the householder groan. In this connection it is worthy of the notice of our friends, the general public, that 11,579 of these workers are furnished coal at actual cost to the mill; 1,650 get coal from the mill at $4.00 per ton; 205 at $5.00 a ton; 650 at $6.00 a ton; 435 at $6.50 a ton, 125 at $6.75 a ton; 875 at $7.00 a ton; 1,069 at $7.50 a ton; 740 at $8.00; 2,775 at $8.50; 1,470 at $9.00; and 108 at $10.00 a ton. The balance of these workers were supplied no coal. These prices are what was paid last winter. Just incidentally, Mr. General Public, what did you pay? Atlanta retail prices began at $9.25 in March, 1920, the low point of the year, and gradually increased to around $16.00.

"Seventy of the 80 mills under discussion have made no change in rental rates for workers' homes since 1914; six have decreased rentals slightly; and four have increased rates about 12 per cent. in the same period."

A telephone inquiry to the New York headquarters of the National Child Labor Committee elicits the confirming information that conditions in the Southern cotton mills are much improved, and that no recent investigation by the Association has been considered necessary.

THE CLERGY'S NEED OF CRITICS

PREACHERS NEED "FOOLOMETERS" to tell them what is in the public mind concerning themselves, we are told, just as much as Lord Palmerston thought he needed one when he was Prime Minister and found the cares of state heavy on his hands. That British statesman once exprest a wish for a "foolometer" who would mingle with the common people and report back to him what they thought of the Prime Minister's writings and utterances, and thus warn him against mistakes. To-day, however, every public man has his "foolometer," or register of popular opinion, in the daily press. Not so with the bishops and clergy, laments *The Churchman* (Episcopal), which believes they would do well to employ such a searcher for lay opinion, "for if there is any body of public servants who are kept in the dark as to their real merits in the eyes of other men, and even of their parishioners, it is the clergy." Few people, we are told, ever tell a minister, with "journalistic frankness," what is the matter with him. The trouble, as *The Churchman* sees it, is that—

"Clergymen are, as a whole, very autocratic. Their autocracy takes the form of wanting to do the job alone, and not taking counsel. Especially not taking criticism. We wonder how many rectors, after they have been in a new parish for a year, call together some of their parishioners, or go to them singly, with some such question as this: 'Now, we have been together long enough for you to know me and my methods. How do you think I could do the job better? How could my preaching become of more help? How could I administer the parish more effectively? I shall not promise to follow your advice, but I want to know how things look to you.'

"Every rector gets those questions answered without putting them—we hear the objection. But does he? Has he an accurately recording foolometer? Does he really know all the *if he only wouldn'ts* there are being whispered in the parish? He should humbly want to know them. They would shock him if he did know them.

"We are not thinking of the sparingly successful ministries nor of the dead failures. We even have in mind the rectors who are so deeply beloved by their parishioners. A dexterous foolometer could learn a good deal which might lastingly benefit even the much beloved rectors. They have queer ways about them which are spoken of in a whisper in the sacristy, the choir room, and on the sidewalk after church. The foolometer ought to be within hearing when a parishioner says: 'He seems to be preaching just one idea all this year. I know the minute he announces his text what he is going to say,' or, 'I wish he would teach us something about Christianity. His sermons are just topical essays.'

"We are firmly of the opinion that the clergy need a foolometer more than Lord Palmerston needed one."

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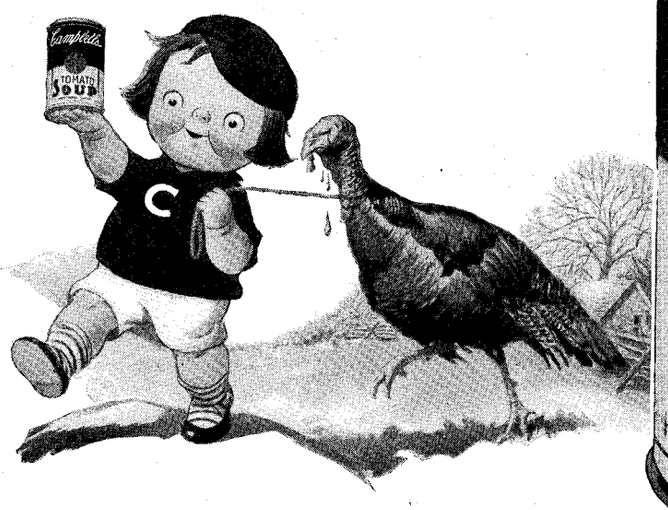
I've done my stunt and in my hunt
I had most lively rambles,
I caught this turk—a good day's work—
And also got my Campbell's!



Leading the dinner!

Bring to the year's Big Feast your liveliest appetite. Lead off with a glowing plate of Campbell's Tomato Soup! Every taste of it is like so much summer's sunshine, quickening your pleasure and putting you in the happiest mood to enjoy the great Thanksgiving bird.

Campbell's Tomato Soup

is the rich tonic blend of the pure juices and fruity parts of luscious, full-ripe tomatoes, smooth creamery butter, pure granulated sugar, dainty herbs, spices and other ingredients, all prepared with finished skill. No dinner is so elaborate that it does not gain added charm from this famous soup.

12 cents a can

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Asparagus	Mulligatawny
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Chicken	Printanier
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Consomme	Tomato-Okra
Julienne	Vegetable
Mock-Turtle	Vegetable-Beef
Vermicelli-Tomato	

Your grocer can supply any of these soups

Campbells' Soups

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

RUMORS of political turbulence come out of India, but not much news of definite fact. The Prince of Wales's visit to the Indian Empire will concentrate the eyes of thousands on this Eastern land. Therefore this expression of self-determination which we find in *The Modern Review* (Calcutta) is of more than literary interest:

THE CRY OF THE MOTHER TO THE INDIAN YOUTH

By Sister Nivedita of Rk.-V.

Sons of the Indian past, awake!
From Jagannath to Dwarkanath,
From Kedarnath to Comorin,
Are ye not One?

In your to-day lives all the greatness of the past,
Awake then and arise!
Struggle ye on and stop not till the goal is reached.

Marshal ye in your armies,
March forth in your hosts,
Are ye not One?
Children of one motherhood,
Nurslings of one land,
Brethren of a single home,
Are ye not One?

Sons of Bengal, heirs of ancient Magadh,
The one-time center of a ring of sovereigns,
You who sent forth the word that bred strong peoples,
You who bore gospels East and North and South,
You who created scriptures and made great learning,
Shall ye be nought,
My children of Bengal!
Lo, the past lives in you!
Are ye not One?

Sons of Ajodhya, children of Benares,
Dwellers in far-famed shrines and royal towns,
Awaken and arise! In you lives all your past!
Are you not One?
Sons of Gurus! People of the Prophet,
Children of heroes, strong and austere!
Even are ye One!

Rajput, Mahrata, Sikh, Mussulman and Dravid,
Is not your past yours?
Fear not machines!
Assert the mind that lives in you;
Include, create, assault and take by might
The strongest city of the mind of man.
Be not content to crawl
But leap ye high.

NOTHING since the end of hostilities is calculated to tune the singers of our land like the burial of the Unknown Soldiers. While we wait for these we offer an English tribute which accompanies the wreath brought by Mrs. McCudden in behalf of the bereaved British mothers. On the chest containing it is a silver plate upon which the lines are engraved:

OUR UNKNOWN SOLDIER

By Arthur Newberry Cloyne

There were no leagues so weary but he came
This son of thine; nor any seas too wide.
Let men remember it and how he died.
Lo! such as this lay down by Marathon;
And now he keeps their souls' proud company,
And brings the brave the fragrance of thy name.
Who tells somewhere how liberty lives on
Cries one seal more on Liberty's fair page
Oh, splendid he this unknown that is gone,
America, on such high embassage!

WALL STREET in verse suggests the solemn meditative muse, moralizing on the vanity of human wishes and the predestined fate of the worshipers of Mammon. But in the New York *World* a writer presents an impression of The Street which is vivid tho jerky, symbolizing perhaps the beat of ticker tape as it bears forth its message from ten to three.

WALL STREET

By Jack Fraser

The Grand Canyon of Commerce.
Stone buildings and granite faces.
Silk hats and shattered nerves.
Curbs of uncurbed greed.
To the winner—heaven.
To the loser—hell.
To the clerk—10 to 3.
A temple by day.
A tomb by night.
Wall Street—the public's dream.

CITYBOUND people are so apt to forget the sky that a reminder like James Stephens's from "Irish Poets of Today" (Dutton's) is suitable to us as well as to Dublin. To us of skyscrapers, especially:

IN DUBLIN TOWN

By James Stephens

In Dublin town the people see
Gorgeous clouds sail gorgeously;
They are finer, I declare,
Than the clouds of anywhere.

A swirl of blue and red and green,
A stream of blinding gold, a sheen
From silver hill and pearly ridge
Comes each evening on the bridge.

So when you walk in a field, look down,
Lest you tramp on a daisy's crown;
But in a city look always high
And watch the beautiful clouds go by.

Now and then something like the following drops from the pen of Hardwicke Nevin and we rejoice that we preserve still some of the magical music of Keats. This is in *Scribner's:*

WANDERLUST

By Hardwicke Nevin

I think I shall go searching soon
(When Night-in-the-Woods lets down her hair)
Upon impassioned peaks, that rear
Their bosoms to the proffered moon;

Ere, pressing through the morning light,
Unwavering winds reach far and wide
Like fingers on the stars, to hide
Their restless beauty out of sight;

I shall go searching star to star
Beyond the far horizon—O
I shall go searching 'til I know.
Who is it calls me, from afar.

Tho beauty break along the heart
And brim the margent of the soul;
And lightning hurl its burning dart
Beyond the sun et's aureole;

And wonder move within the brain
In little waves of growing fears;
And thunder moan among the rain,
And roll the music of the spheres—

I shall go searching Something Far;
I shall not rest nor be content
With Sorrow in her battlement—
I am the night. I am the star.

AMONGST all the raucous iconoclasm, the brazen poetic log-rolling of the present, some lingerer of an earlier day has the courage to speak up, like Sir Owen Seaman of *Punch*, for his gods; and the chorus, if diminishing, reechoes amen!

"THE GONDOLIERS"

By O. S.

[After assisting at the first night of the new Gilbert-and-Sullivan revival.]

You may boast of your Georgian birds of song
And say that never was stuff so strong;
That its note of genius simply mocks
At yester-century's feeble crocks,
And floods the Musical Comedy stage
With the dazzling art of a peerless age.
But for delicate grace and dainty wit,
For words and melody closely knit,
Your best purveyors of mirth and joy
Were never in sight of the old Savoy;
They never began to compete, poor dears,
With Gilbert-and-Sullivan's *Gondoliers.*

For me, as an out-of-date Victorian,
Prehistoric and dinosaurian,
I hardly feel that I dare reflect
On the art of the day with disrespect;
But if any one asks me, "Who'll survive—
The living dead, or the dead-alive?
Which of the two will be last to go—
The Gondoliers or the latest show?"
I wouldn't give much for the latter's chance;
That is the view that I advance,
Trusting the public to bear me out
(The good from the bad they're quick to sever);
Of this I nurse no manner of doubt,
"No probable, possible shadow of doubt,
No possible doubt whatever."

THE art of Irving Berlin gave us one of our popular war songs exprest in the doughboy's vernacular, "O how I hate to get up in the morning!" The sentiment is the same the world over tho it sometimes get a loftier expression as this from the *Westminster Gazette* (London):

HORA NOVISSIMA

By Arthur H. Trevor Benson

O blessed hour, compact of all delight,
Lost in the yawning deeps of dim regret,
Full of rich dreams, that soared o'er Nature's night
To empyrean heights, uncharted yet—
Slain by the ruthless hands of War and Want,
A gleaming form, drowned in some Hellespont,

Or Clyde, or Suez, or the broad North Sea,
Or lost in roaring workshops of the world!—
O! who will lead me joyous back to thee?
When will Life's battle-flags in peace be furled?
When will return the glory of your prime,
Prone and profound, O World, O Life, O Time?

To some dim bourne thy spirit passed away,
Not after many a summer, like the swan,
But in the dawning of a summer day
Far-folded mists and gleaming halls of Dawn!
Ye have no more the magic known of old.
Coldly the rosy shadows bathe me, cold.

* * *

In Monday is a joyaunce richly left
(And it is fair, and fairer than that word),
With croon whereof Life's echoes were bereft,
Sweet as the pipe of half-awakened bird
—O clocks! O silent hooters! blest are ye,
That brings my long-lost morning-hour-in-bed again to me.

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Win your battles *the* day before they happen

IT was the night before the finals. The runner-up did nothing but talk to his friends about his chances the next day. He slept very little that night. The champion took his mind off the next day's contest by playing cards for an hour or two, and then retired without a worry.

The champion won the match easily, or rather the runner-up lost it. He was defeated by his own nervousness.

In business, as in sport, successful men and women know that the right kind of play is as important as the right kind of work. Invariably they

Play cards for wholesome recreation

They find that a well-played game of cards not only relieves the mind of all the troubles of the past or to come, but also recreates the very faculties—concentration, memory, perception—that are most needed for the next day's problems. Play cards often, be a good player, and you will be more expert in everything else.

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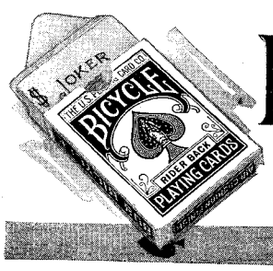

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PLAYERS—4 to 7. Best 4 or 5 hand.

RANK OF CARDS—A (high) to 2 (low).

DEAL—Using full pack, deal six cards to each player, three at a time.

OBJECT OF GAME—To hold in hand highest and lowest trumps in play; to take, in tricks, jack of trumps and cards which count for game. (See Scoring.)

THE PLAY—Eldest hand names the trump, or he may sell the privilege to highest bidder and add points bid to his score. No player is permitted to bid enough to put eldest hand out. (In some localities player may bid to full strength of his cards, but eldest hand can score only to within 1 point of game.) Bidding passes to left; each player is allowed only one bid; and each must bid higher than the preceding players or pass. Eldest hand may refuse bids and pitch the trump himself; in this case he must make as many points as the highest bid, or be "set back." Eldest hand may name the trump without waiting for bids, but if he fails to make 4 points, he is "set back." If no bid is made, eldest hand must pitch the trump. No penalty for bid out of turn.

BIDDING TO THE BOARD—The modern style is to bid to the board, no player getting the points offered. Eldest hand bids first; no second bids are allowed. Any player can bid as high as four, but no one can claim the privilege of pitching the trump for as many as bid by another.

LEADING—Highest bidder (or eldest hand, if he has refused to sell) leads and indicates trump by his first card. Even if led in error, the first card irrevocably indicates trumps. Each player must play a trump on first lead if possible and highest trump takes trick. Winner of trick, leads for next one. When hands are played out, cards are bunched and new deal follows. After first trick, any suit may be led. Player holding suit of card led, must either follow suit or trump; player not holding suit of card led may either trump or discard.

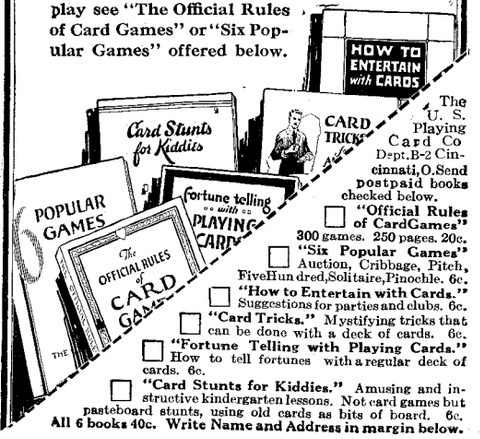
SCORING—Scoring points, are high, low, jack and game. If eldest hand sells, he scores the amount bid. In case two or more players count out on the same deal, and one of them is maker of trump, he goes out first. If neither is maker of trumps, points score in the following order: *High*—highest card in play, counts 1 point for player to whom it was dealt. *Low*—lowest card in play, counts 1 point for player to whom it was dealt. *Jack*—Jack of trumps counts 1 point for player who takes it in trick. *Game*—counts 1 point for player who takes in cards which figure highest, counting tens at 10; Aces, 4; Kings, 3; Queens, 2; Jacks, 1. In case of tie, no game point is scored.

SET BACK—If bidder fails to make the number of points he bid, he is set back and the amount of bid is subtracted from his score. If he is set back more points than he has credit he is said to be "in the hole" and a ring is drawn around the minus amount.

REVOKE PENALTIES—In case of revoke by any player, except maker of trumps, the latter cannot be set back, even if he fails to make amount bid, and each player but one revoking, scores whatever he makes. Revoking player is set back amount of bid. If no bid was made, he is set back 2 points. If maker of trumps revokes, he is set back amount of bid, and each other player scores whatever he himself makes. Maker of trump cannot score on a deal in which he has revoked.

GAME—7 or 10 points, as agreed.

For full rules and hints on bidding and play see "The Official Rules of Card Games" or "Six Popular Games" offered below.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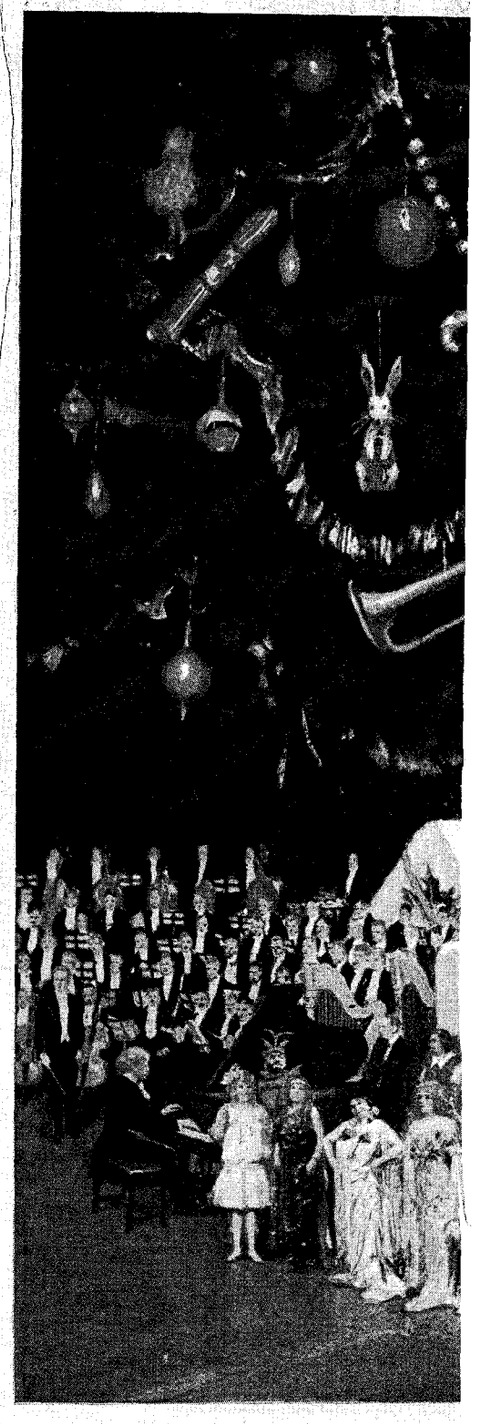

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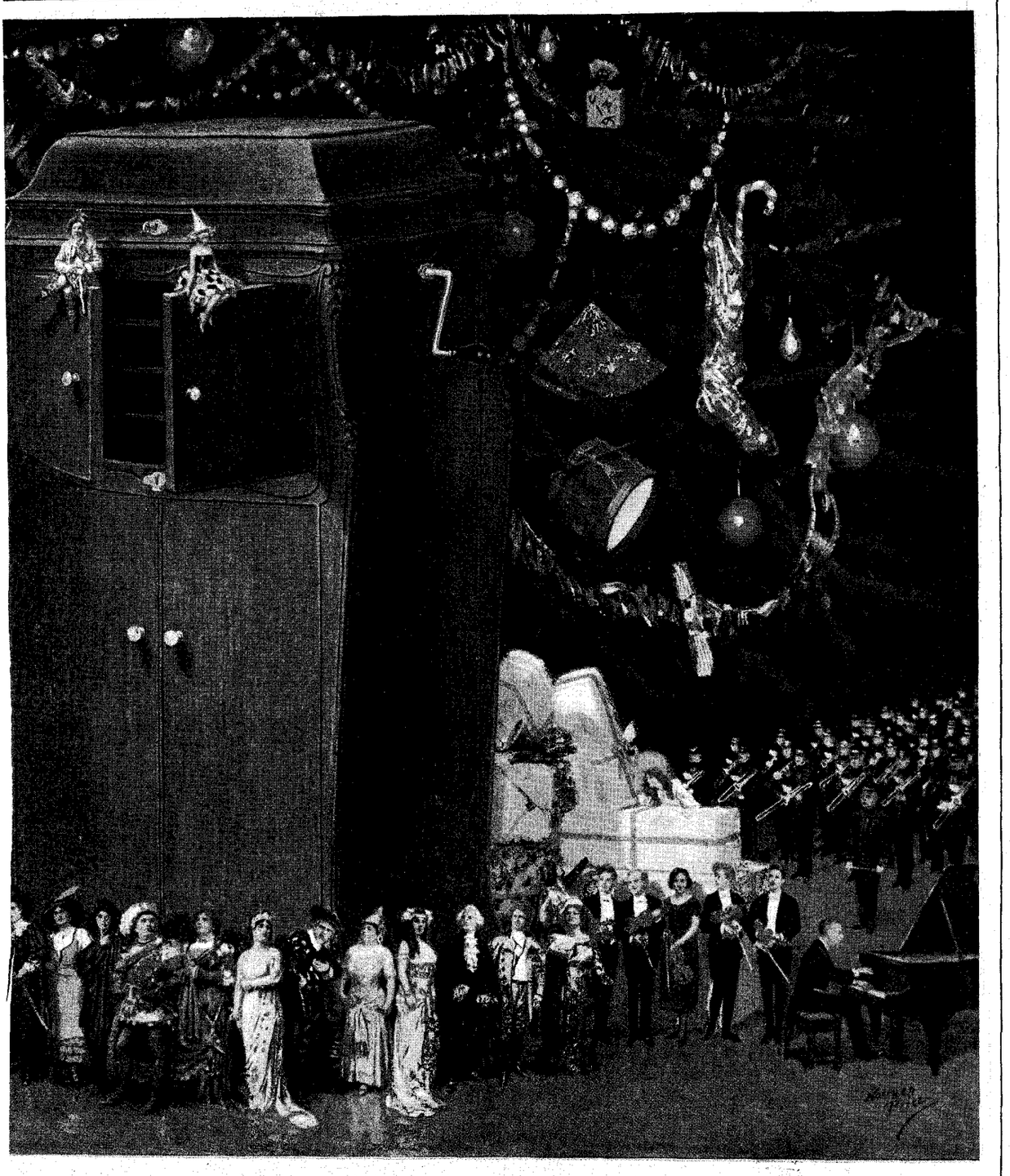

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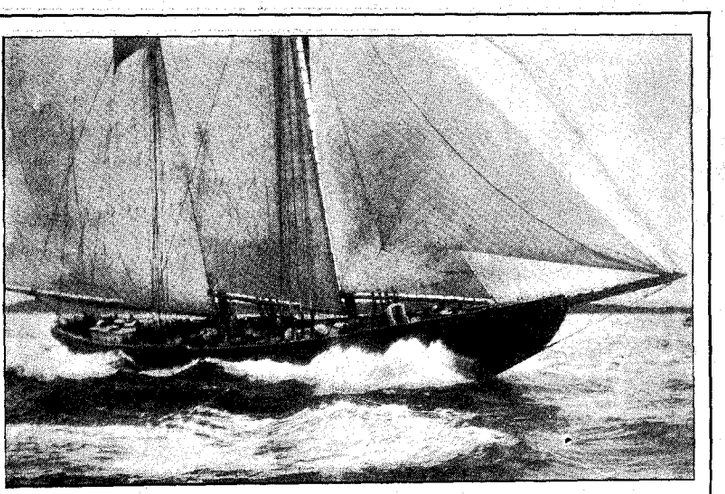
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

A REAL RACE BY "MEN TO WHOM THE SEAS BELONG"

"THREE TIMES THREE for the *Bluenose*, doughty champion of the North Atlantic fishing fleet!" cries the Philadelphia *Record*, acting as cheer leader for the large section of the Anglo-Saxon universe which enjoyed the thrills of the recent sailing contest between schooners from Canada and Gloucester, for the championship of the North Atlantic. The finest of sportsmanship, and a little more than sportsmanship, enters into these contests for the Halifax cup, adds the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, for, "in them are given practical demonstrations of the science of marine construction, for every-day use, and of skill in handling craft designed for business." Some new ideas were embodied in the construction of the winning challenger, the *Bluenose*, finished this spring, and winner of two straight races over the *Elsie*, out of Gloucester. The *Elsie* is some fifteen years old, which is ripe middle-age for a fishing-schooner, and she is a smaller boat than the *Bluenose*, but in spite of that she lost both races by margins of only a few minutes, so the Gloucester ship builders argue that the race has brought out nothing very startling in the way of construction. The newest and most radically designed of all fishing boats that sail the North Atlantic is the *Mayflower*, constructed by a Boston syndicate last spring, only to be disqualified by the Halifax racing authorities, with the assistance, it is said, of Gloucester fishermen, who wanted the honor of defending the cup themselves—and thereby hang as many tales as one may find on an old-fashioned mink muff.



THE NEW NORTH ATLANTIC CHAMPION, FOOTING IT IN A GALE.

The *Bluenose*, Canada's last word in fishing schooners, lifted the Fishermen's cup which Captain Marty Welch won from the Canadians last year. She is shown under full sail in a gale that would have kept the frail yachts of the *America's* cup competition tied up in port. The latest Yankee fishing boat, the *Mayflower*, built to defend the trophy, was debarred by the Trustees of the International Cup.

As for the actual races, "Our little *Elsie* met the big *Bluenose* to-day," writes James B. Connolly, noted author of sea stories, describing the first race in the New York *Herald*, "and took a beating in one of the greatest races ever sailed over a measured course." The *Elsie* was piloted by Captain Marty Welch, the same sailing master who went up to Halifax last year in command of the *Esperanto*——whose honored bones are now bleaching at the bottom of the Atlantic as the result of a North Atlantic storm——and brought back the cup, after a stirring series of races with the Canadian schooner *Delawanna*. They were two old-time fishing-schooners that raced that year, not a brand-new schooner against one long past her prime and smaller to boot, grumble the Yankee skippers along the coast. However, to return to Mr. Connolly's account of the first race, sailed in half a gale, the *Bluenose* turned the second buoy, 22 miles from the start, half a mile in the lead. This lead did not particularly worry the *Elsie* people, he writes, for—

"Most races are settled by good or bad windward work, and an eleven and a half mile beat to windward was now facing them.

"It was long tacks up toward Devil's Island, that spot where Marty Welch refused to ask for sea-room last year, and where as a result he came near leaving the *Esperanto's* frame on the surf-crowned ledge. He had all the sea-room he wanted to-day trying to overhaul the big Lunenberger. It was rough water and rough work all the way. Both vessels had been taking plenty of white water on their windward bows. Now both were taking the solid green water over their whole lee forequarters. Both were also lifting pretty high to it forward, but the big *Bluenose* was lifting higher and plunging deeper than the little *Elsie*. At times the big fellow showed his keel clear to the foremast.

"All this time there was plenty of wind for all the sail the *Elsie* was carrying and for the all but staysail the *Bluenose* was carrying. The noticeable thing was that the *Elsie* was not rolling as low down to it as the big one. At no time did she bury her lee rail. She wet it, but did not bury it. And through it all it was a matter of judgment as to whether she was not sailing closer to the wind than the big fellow.

"The sea was livening up all this time, showing all green and white, and between the green below and blue above the new white sails of the *Bluenose* stood out prettily. The old and tried fishing bank outfit of the *Elsie* did not look so pretty, but they were standing to the drag, which was the main thing. The *Elsie* did have a maintopmast, which she sprung in her drive from Gloucester to Halifax a few nights before. They feared for that, but nothing happened to it. The foretopmast, which they thought all right, did have something happen to it. First, the balloon stay carried away under the pressure of wind. That was all right. They fixt it without much loss of time, and hoisted it up again.

"It was doubtful judgment, perhaps, to be carrying balloon and staysail both, but Marty Welch, when he looked out on the white-capped sea that morning, had said: 'What sail comes off to-day will be the Lord's doings, not mine," and so up went the balloon, and no sooner up, than went, not the bellying sail, but the foretopmast to which it was stayed. 'Gr-k' it went, too much wind in that jumping sea was the story, and with the topmast went the *Elsie's* chances for the race.

"Then came the job of making the best of it. Men went aloft, lasht the broken spar to the foremast head. Then out to the jumping end of the bowsprit went mate John Matheson with seamen Christiansen and Ellser to take in the flying, flapping balloon. It was rough work because they could not afford to slack the vessel's speed. They had not yet given up the race.

"Down into the jumping sea plunged the bowsprit and five feet under the sea went the three men. They cut the sail clear and got it in, the crew behind them hauling it on board through a green-white smoother.

"With two sails less than the big fellow, they drove on, and you can't tell any of the *Elsie's* crew to-night that even as it was they would not have made a close go of it as it was on that windward leg if the big one hadn't caught a big slant of wind under the Dartmouth shore. However, she did not get her. She made the last turning buoy, six miles to go, ten minutes to the bad. From there on the *Bluenose*, with her extra topsail and balloon to pull her along, added another half a mile to her

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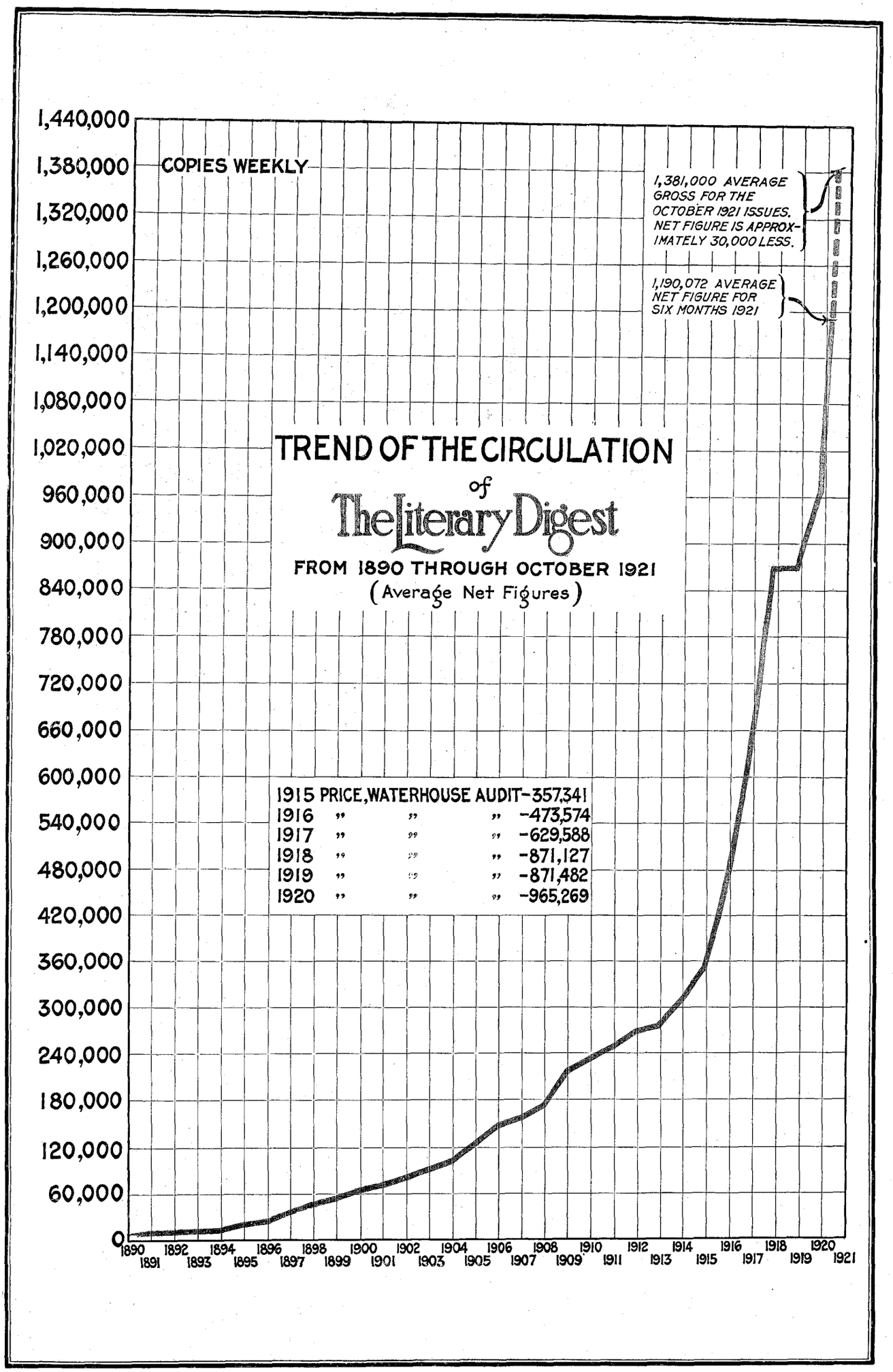

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score. Up the high shore she went like a wild horse, and everything along the road gave her the whistles she well earned.

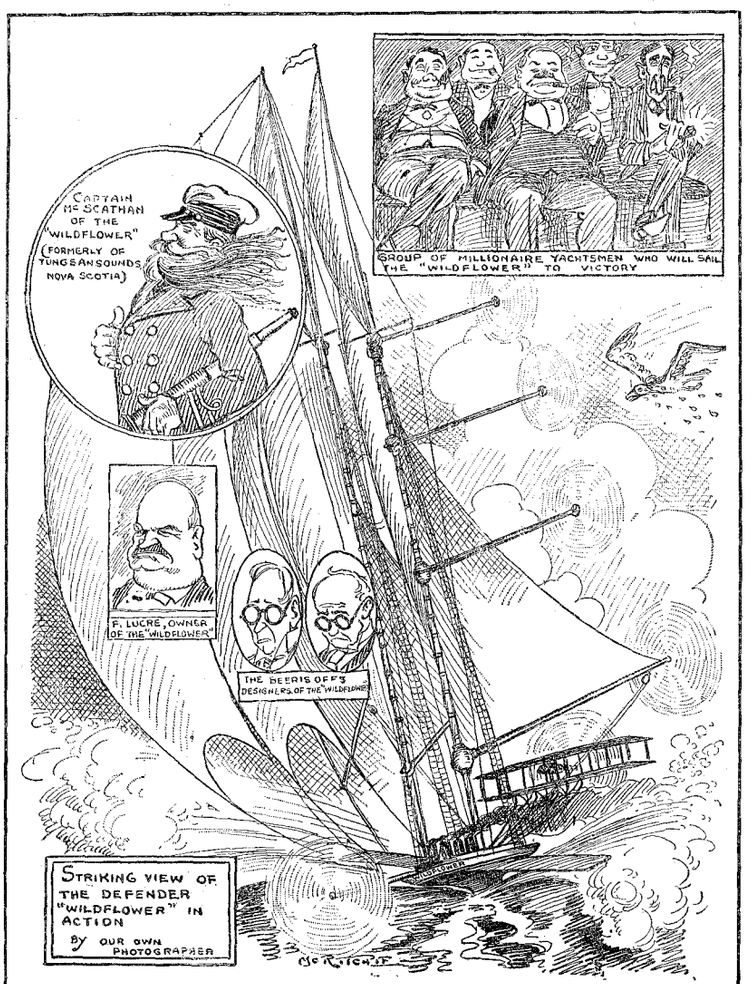
"The *Bluenose* won by more than two miles, but you can not tell any of the *Elsie's* crew to-night that she can't give that big whale a race yet.

"As I write this my roommate in the hotel, John Matheson, is changing into dry clothes, and he is saying: "They can't tell me she can lick us. I have been overboard once to-day and I am ready to go overboard again, and a lucky thing we didn't lose Jim Ellser; but I'm telling you we can give that big one a race Monday."

"Over to one side Jim Ellser is exhibiting a set of fingers all black and blue. He got them when Matheson gript him to keep him from going under the vessel's forefoot.

"The *Bluenose* sailed over fifty-three miles of bottom in four hours and a half, one of the fastest races ever sailed under regatta conditions, but you can not tell any of the *Elsie's* crew to-night that the big one can lick her. There is no complaint about wind or sea. She likes it rough and she likes it smooth, and the more wind the better. One race is gone, but the *Elsie's* crew are prouder of her to-day than they were even before, and, Lord knows, they thought pretty well of her then. With the vessel goes one of the smartest crews ever, and they are waiting for Monday's chances, and that is not meant to take credit from the fine crew and skipper of the *Bluenose*.

"There is the *Bluenose's* side, of course—the greatest all around sailing fisherman that ever put out to sea, they are saying to-night, and she is good. But Monday is coming, and—'God give us wind and more wind' is the *Elsie* prayer to-night for Monday."


CAPTAIN Mc SCATHAN OF THE "WILDFLOWER" (FORMERLY OF TUNGSANSOUNDS NOVA SCOTIA)
GROUP OF MILLIONAIRE YACHTSMEN WHO WILL SAIL THE "WILDFLOWER" TO VICTORY
F. LUCRE, OWNER OF THE "WILDFLOWER"
THE BEERS OFF'S DESIGNERS OF THE "WILDFLOWER"
STRIKING VIEW OF THE DEFENDER "WILDFLOWER" IN ACTION BY OUR OWN PHOTOGRAPHER
McRITCHIE

WHAT TOO MUCH "SCIENCE" COULD DO.

A gibe by the Halifax *Herald*, donor of the Fishermen's Trophy, at the somewhat specialized methods used in building the *Mayflower*, the debarred defender.

But on the following Monday there was very little wind. Captain Marty's superior jockeying at the start gave his boat a half-minute lead, which he managed to hold for more than half of the race. She rounded the 27-mile buoy 22 seconds in the lead. On the last beat to windward the *Bluenose* "ate into the *Elsie's* wind," which, says the reporter, "took a slant a full point" in the big boat's favor. It was *Bluenose's* race by 9 minutes and 31 seconds at the finish. She is a great boat and she was notably sailed, partizans of both sides agree. As for the sporting quality of the contest, the New York *Times* report includes an incident that happened aboard the *Bluenose* when the *Elsie's* foretop mast cracked. Angus Walters, of the *Bluenose*, a skipper of Captain Marty's own ills, saw the accident, and "he played the sporting game," reports the correspondent, who quotes him:

"When I saw *Elsie's* forestick go," he said, "I doused my outer jib just to give him a fair show. But," added the Lunenburg skipper, with a twinkle in his eye, "I don't think I would have done it if he had been much closer to me."

In the midst of congratulations showered upon the victors, and sober consideration by the vanquished of what might have happened if just a few circumstances had been slightly different, a good many race enthusiasts in Boston are inclined to feel somewhat bitter, and remind Gloucester that Boston's predictions have been fulfilled. It was a Boston syndicate, and a Boston designer, that built the *Mayflower*, the last word in fishing-boat construction, to defend the trophy against the *Bluenose*, which Canada was building at the same time. Gloucester, or at least certain Gloucester skippers, are said to have agreed with Canada that the *Mayflower* was no fit defender of the cup, but that the real defender should come from the Gloucester fishing fleet.

"There has been much discussion among yachtsmen as well as fishermen since the *Mayflower* was projected," writes A. A. Fowle, managing editor of the Boston *Globe*:

"In some circles, according to those who cover marine matters, it has been claimed that ever since the *Mayflower* was started at Essex early in the year, there has been propaganda sent out from Gloucester that the schooner was not built for a fisherman but rather after the International Fishermen's Match would be turned into a yacht; that if the *Mayflower* had had her hailing port on her stern, 'Gloucester,' there would not have been this feeling; that matter of this kind has steadily flown from Gloucester to Halifax all the year, and it has been just what was wanted in Nova Scotia; that the *Mayflower* showed so much speed on her way to the fishing banks that all the Nova Scotia fishermen were afraid to race her. This also gave the trustees of the Halifax Trophy something to hang a rejection of the *Mayflower's* entry on, as not living up to the spirit of the deed of gift. The *Globe* does not sponsor the above; we state it as an example of the gossip in maritime circles."

According to a reporter from the New York *World*, who went down among the fishermen of Gloucester shortly after the crack American defender was debarred:

"The *Mayflower*, the Boston schooner built to defend the cup, was debarred as a contender by the trustees of the International Cup, which was donated by the Halifax *Herald* and is known as the Fishermen's Trophy.

"The trustees did not make known the reasons for their action, merely saying they could not accept the *Mayflower* as an entrant, and informing the American committee that another defender would have to be found or the race would go by default. It was assumed they considered the *Mayflower* had not been engaged regularly in fishing and had made only such fishing trips as would qualify her technically under the rules.

"The Nova Scotia fishermen protested she did not go to the fishing banks by April 30, the date required of entrants, but that, after leaving ostensibly April 28, she stopt at Shelburne for fishing gear and bait. The *Bluenose*, one of the new Canadian craft, looked upon as the challenger, had left port ten days before the stipulated time and gone to the Grand Bank of Newfoundland.

"It also was claimed that the *Mayflower* was more of a yacht

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The readers of this Magazine—

are largely engaged in business or in professional work.

Their struggle for success places them under a constant nervous and mental strain.

When nerves are at high tension, or digestion is delicate care must be exercised in the choice of food and drink.

Many have found out that Instant Postum offers the rich flavor and comforting cheer of coffee without causing the harm which often follows coffee's regular use.

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This advantage of quick preparation is appreciated, especially at times when meals are hurried.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

than a fisherman. W. Starling Burgess, the yacht designer, drew her plans. She was built, tho, in Essex Creek, back of Gloucester. They turned her out early last spring with funds subscribed by a syndicate composed chiefly of Boston fish dealers.

The *Mayflower* showed some great bursts of speed. Captain J. Henry Larkin commanded her. One day she shot past the *Bluenose* on the fishing-grounds. In May she was out on the Banks and after nine weeks brought 180,000 pounds of salt fish to Boston. Six weeks later she brought in 200,000 pounds more. Boston claimed she had proved a bona fide fisherman, able to stand weather. The Nova Scotians claimed that might be true, but she could never make her salt as a fisherman. The Gloucester men agreed to that. This started a small-sized feud between Boston and Gloucester. Boston blamed her rejection on the American committee, all of whom are from Gloucester. The committee voted to accept all the rulings made by the trustees of the trophy. That included the elimination of the *Mayflower* and made the Bostonese all the hotter. Then came an announcement as to why she had been debarred.

It was the opinion of the trustees that if a vessel of the extreme type of the *Mayflower* was allowed to compete, the intentions of the donors of the cup would be nullified and all competition killed for present and future races," the explanation read.

The *Bluenose*, and the *Canadia*, another choice of the challengers, had not been protested by the American committee, altho they are both of a type never before seen in the fishing-waters. The schooner *Elizabeth Howard*, another new American, had been ruled ineligible by the American committee because of her limited fishing experience. There was a predicament, and the Boston men chuckled up their sleeves over that, but their wrath was not subdued in the slightest. They now say that the Gloucester wiseacres have let themselves get into a muddle. The Gloucester men say they will get out of it.

About this time, Leonard M. Fowle, representing the Boston *Globe*, visited Gloucester in an endeavor to learn the general feeling among the master mariners and the general fisherman regarding the barring of the *Mayflower*. The statement that the *Mayflower* did not live up to the spirit of the deed and the gift might mean a whole lot, he comments, or it may be a loophole through which to draw a very fine thread. Also, he goes on:

There seems to have been an impression that there were certain elements at work in Gloucester influencing opinion against the *Mayflower*. If such were in existence they were hard to find.

On the other hand from the masters of a great many of the Gloucester fishermen nothing but good wishes were exprest for the *Mayflower*. Practically all were of the opinion that her design in hull, rig and sail plan were an advance over those of the present day, but not as much as was the *Fedonia*, designed by Edward Burgess, in her day.

Practically all exprest the opinion

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that if power hadn't been added to the fishing-schooners of Gloucester and the North Atlantic Coast about twelve or fifteen years ago, the advance in the designing of fishing-vessels would have resulted in a much more radical fisherman of the present day than is the *Mayflower*.

In this connection it might well be stated that the *Mayflower's* sail-spread, when compared with her displacement, has a percentage somewhat smaller than is usual in a Gloucester fisherman depending on sail alone. The latest of the Gloucester fishermen from the Essex yards, the *Yankee*, altho about twenty feet shorter on deck than the *Mayflower*, has a greater spread of sail in proportion to her size.

Probably the best testimony to the seaworthiness, sailing ability and general worth as a fisherman in all kinds of weather on the deep sea of the *Mayflower* is the fact that on her two trips to the Banks the schooner had the same crew, except for one doryman, and that man was willing to go, only Captain Henry Larkin refused to sign him on for the second time.

As to her construction, Everett C. James of Essex, who had charge of the schooner from the time her keel was laid until she was launched, says:

"*Mayflower* is as good if not better than any vessel ever built at the Essex yards of her size. She is heavy timbered, with an inch and an eighth fastened. Seven-eighths of her frames are clear white oak."

Captain Felix J. Hogan, skipper of the new fishing schooner *L. A. Dunton*, a master of fishing vessels for seventeen years, probably is the best judge of the *Mayflower* of any of the fishing-captains, as on her first trip to the Banks he accompanied her with his schooner to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He has this to say:

"I know she is well built, as I watched her building day by day, for at the same time my schooner, the *L. A. Dunton*, was under construction at the next yard in Essex. She is a first-class fisherman, setting a new type. In half a gale in the Gut of Canso, when the Nova Scotia schooners were running back to harbor, I had to slack sheets on the *Dunton* so as not to fill the cabin with water, and the *Mayflower* stood up to it without anything being lifted."

The Norfolk, Va., *Ledger-Dispatch* thought, even before the race was sailed, that the Canadians might have taken a sporting chance on the *Mayflower*, adding:

It should be remembered that the Canadians built a cup challenger themselves to lift the cup. This challenger, the *Bluenose*, was launched with much acclaim and the news was heard with great satisfaction in Boston and Gloucester, where the fast-flying Yankee fishermen make port. There was no talk of a specially designed fisherman, or schooner with yacht lines, for all felt that the Canadians were out with the best model they could fashion to meet the queen of the banks from Yankeeland, whether the *Esperanto* or some other product of the skill of McManus, Lawley or Burgess.

In a fisherman's race it would take some yacht to stand the driving of a Grand Banks skipper. The fisherman's race is not a mill-pond affair between racing machines under sail, with stripped decks, nor even a guard rail. It is a race between schooners fit to fight a gale that would stagger an ocean liner, and if any yacht from out of Boston or Gloucester could stand the strain and beat the best the bluenoses might boast, then all that need be said is that she is a yacht worthy of being a fisherman.

The Iron Food for Vitality

Let Children Have The "Iron Bread"

FULL of meaty, juicy raisins—tender, thin-skinned, natural sweet-meats that are ideal for the children because they make them eat more bread.

One raisin for every bite—a delicious morsel!

"The alluring bread of iron," thousands call it, due to the rich iron content of the raisins.

The blood needs but a small bit of iron daily, yet that need is *vital*. Here it is in raisins, in the most assimilable form.

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Ask Your Dealer—

Delicious raisin products are baked fresh daily in your finest local bakeries and delivered to groceries and bake shops. Simply phone your dealer for bread, pie, cakes or cookies made with Sun-Maid Raisins. Real raisin bread is made with *lots of raisins*. Insist on it. First-class bakers do not stint.

Raisins are 30% cheaper than formerly—see that you get plenty in your foods.

They don't ask for sugar because they find sweets in the healthful raisins.

Sun-Maid Raisin Bread

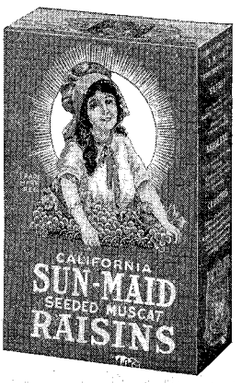
3 cups flour; 4 teaspoons baking powder; 1 teaspoon salt; ¾ cup sugar; 1 cup Sun-Maid seeded raisins cut in pieces; 1 egg; 1 cup milk.

Soak raisins in boiling water for 15 minutes. Drain and dry. Sift flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together. Add raisins. Mix beaten egg with milk and add to flour, stirring constantly. Pour into greased bread pans. Let stand for 10 minutes and bake in moderate oven for 40 to 45 minutes.

This makes two small loaves or one large loaf.

All measurements for this recipe are level.

SUN-MAID RAISINS



Use Sun-Maid Raisins always in home cooking. Made from California's finest table grapes. Seeded (*seeds removed*); Seedless (*grown without seeds*); Clusters (*on the stem*)—a luscious, quick dessert. All dealers sell them. Insist on Sun-Maid brand.

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THE TRAGEDY OF "KARLCHEN THE SIMPLE"

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN completed, announced a brief cable dispatch from Lisbon on November 3rd, to receive ex-Emperor Charles and ex-Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary as exiles on the Island of Madeira. The few editors who notice the dispatch, and are moved to comment, view the former Emperor with amusement and resignation, rather than with rancor. "Mr. Charles Hapsburg flew high, and landed in a hornet's nest," observes the Washington *Herald*, referring to the spectacular airplane flight by which the ex-Emperor and ex-Empress attempted to return to their native thrones. "Charles cried, and Zita fainted," recalls the Brooklyn *Eagle*, when they found that their return was being actually opposed by men with arms in their hands. It was reported that he had attempted suicide, with no more success than had attended several other of his recent attempts to accomplish various personal designs. "To add the last touch of indignity," comments the New York *Times*, "he made such a determined effort at pretending to kill himself that Zita was able to knock down his shooting-iron before his august cheek was grazed. . . . Regarded as a monarch on the active list or a monarch retired from business, he reminds you of what William III. said of his son-in-law, Prince George: 'I have tried him drunk and I have tried him sober, but there is nothing in him.' If William Hohenzollern and his esteemed eldest son have not done enough to bring the old divine-right dynasties into contempt, Karlchen the Simple has more than completed their work." The same reviewer recalls the fact that, when Emperor, Charles "was continuously hoodwinked by his Ministers. Prince Ludwig Windischgraetz, his apologist and admirer, shows him impotently asking: 'What shall I do?'"

ONCE AGAIN.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

The Prince mentioned above is the author of a new volume of recollections ("My Memoirs," translated by Constance Vesey, Houghton Mifflin), in which Charles is a leading character. The ex-Emperor and present exile is shown as a well-meaning, if weak and much-deceived, young man. A typical instance is given late in the book, in a section headed "The Last Days." The Army was breaking up, the country was in desperate straits, practically everybody except Charles knew that disaster was a matter of only a few days. Nevertheless, there were "great doings" at the town of Debreczin, where a new University was to be opened. Prince Ludwig, an enemy of the leading advisers of the Emperor, Burian and Wekerle, whom he accuses of hiding the truth from Charles, goes on:

The King was coming, there were would-be music, speeches, addresses, banquets—and in Buda Pesth the barracks were being undermined by Russian emissaries. I had forebodings that something dreadful would happen, that the Emperor was in bad hands. Burian and Wekerle were keeping him in the dark as to the serious state of affairs; we were on the verge of collapse and they were arranging festivities to keep up his spirits, instead of turning every second to account for vigorous action.

The King drove into the town surrounded and cheered by the inhabitants on all sides. In the main square he sang the Hungarian hymn, and cried: "Long live independent Hungary!" The crowd, which stood shoulder to shoulder, thanked him with ringing cheers. He stood in their midst blissfully happy and fired with enthusiasm. The sun shone; it was a glorious day. *Corps de pages* were in attendance, and gipsy music. The gay coloring of the national costumes, the brilliant uniforms, the glittering orders and arms, the fiery rhythms which drove the blood faster through the veins of every Hungarian, the radiant faces of the royal couple—all combined to form a splendid picture; a gorgeous picture of seeming prosperity, the reverse side of which perhaps I alone of all those assembled in the square felt in all its gloomy contrast at this moment.

At the banquet one might have supposed that the country, the people, and the sovereign were celebrating the happiest day of their lives. The assembly-room of the town hall had been turned into a throne-room; the King and Queen sat surrounded by Ministers, high officials, Generals and functionaries, and received the homage of the town. The Minister of Education, Janos Zichy, made a brilliant speech. Twenty-seven other speeches followed. Carried away by the charms of the young couple, the speakers poured out professions and assurances of loyalty, devotion, affection, esteem and readiness to make sacrifices. Cheers, cheers! I felt as tho a stone were weighing me down. I saw that the King was systematically kept in the dark. Officers, clergy, public officials defiled before the throne, and we were in full dress. One flourish of trumpets after another, cheer after cheer was raised! I changed my place unobserved and managed to get near Hunyadi, to whom I whispered that I must absolutely speak with the King that very night. He promised to arrange it for me. Then came the most affecting moment of the whole ceremony—a truly memorable historic scene. Bishop Balthasar addrest Kari and Zita of Hapsburg in the Calvinist Cathedral, where in the year 1849 the rebel Kossuth had declared that the Hapsburgs had forfeited the throne, and blest them as the founders of a new Hungary. Cheers, cheers, cheers!

I left all my fellow-Ministers to go back to Buda Pesth, and got into the royal train, which was to take the royal couple to Godollo. I was sorry to have to say hard and dreadful things to the Monarch—I had seen how radiantly happy he had been, how exalted his frame of mind was; no human being could have resisted the intoxication of the day—yet, there was nothing else for it, I had to tear away the curtain which hid the real picture from him.

The King sent for me at once, and I had an interview with him which lasted three-quarters of an hour. We were alone.

"Why so gloomy?" was his greeting. "It will all come right."

"No," said I. "Your Majesty, nothing will come right. The whole festival to-day was a mistake. It is too late for festivities; all is over."

"You are a pessimist. Every one says so."

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For Halitosis use Listerine

If your friends were entirely frank with you

THERE are some subjects that your most intimate friends habitually dodge in conversation. Even wives and husbands often back away from them.

Halitosis is one of these.

What is it? Why, halitosis is the medical term meaning offensive breath. And nine people out of ten suffer from this trouble either chronically or from time to time.

One of the most trying things about halitosis is this: the victim of it is usually not aware himself of the fact that his breath is not agreeable to those about him.

Halitosis may come from a disordered stomach, from bad teeth, catarrh, too much smoking, eating or drinking. It may be temporary: it may be lasting. When it is chronic it's a case for your physician to look after. Let him get at the seat of the trouble.

For temporary relief, however, and for that comfortable assurance that your breath *is* sweet and clean, there is one simple, ready precaution you may yourself observe.

Listerine—used as a mouth wash.

Thousands of people now know this delightful toilet aid for its wonderfully effective properties as a breath deodorant. They use it systematically as a mouth wash and gargle because it relieves them of that uncomfortable suspicion that their breath may not be just right.

By doing so, of course, they are at the same time observing a sensible method of preserving mouth hygiene, guarding against sore throat and the more serious germ diseases that find entrance to the system through the mouth—all of which the antiseptic properties of Listerine combat.

If you are at all sensitive about your breath, you will welcome Listerine. It is the most agreeable and effective way to counteract halitosis.

To those who are not familiar with this use of Listerine we shall be glad to forward a generous sample if you will fill out and mail to us the coupon below.

Once you have tried Listerine and enjoyed the fresh, clean feeling it leaves about your mouth, throat and teeth, you will never be without it—at home or in your traveling bag.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY, SAINT LOUIS, U. S. A.

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Please send me a sample of Listerine as you suggest in this advertisement.

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Jim Henry's Column

The Truth

I suppose the reason people are so discreet in telling the truth is because it is usually the part of a statement which is most doubted.

A man wrote me the other day that he believed everything else I had ever said about Mennen Shaving Cream because he had proved it, but that he nevertheless still rates me a first-class liar because I keep insisting that Mennen's works as well with cold water as with hot. He said he hadn't tried it and wasn't going to but it didn't stand to reason that a cold water shave could satisfy.

No doubt thousands of men refuse to take my word for it that Mennen's does not have to be rubbed in with fingers—shouldn't be rubbed in—is actually less efficient when rubbed in.

Just because of their skepticism these men go on, morning after morning, mussing themselves all up, getting pajama sleeves full of lather and irritating their skins with finger friction, when a single trial would convince them that Mennen brush-built lather will so prostrate a beard that a heavy duty razor actually loses traction and skids.

While we are on the subject of truth in advertising, I want to express an abstract thought. What chance would I have to get away with claims for imaginary virtues of Mennen's? Advertising doesn't hypnotize your beard nor anaesthetise your hide.

As a matter of fact, any favorable impression which my moderate statements may have established in your mind will seem almost negative compared to the actualities of your first joyous shave with Mennen's.

and afterwards— Mennen Talcum for Men —it doesn't show

As children say, I haven't told you the half of it. Why not send 10 cents for my demonstrator tube and end the suspense?

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"Your Majesty, you are gambling with your throne. We are on the brink of an abyss."

"What am I to do?"

"The first thing is to get rid of Burian. The whole Parliament will support Andrassy. We must conclude a separate peace at once. We have omitted to settle up accounts frankly and honestly with Germany; nothing can save us now but breaking with her. We must form a new government at once—at once."

"Will you form the Cabinet?" asked the King.

"I think it will be better to leave these personal questions to Andrassy, your Majesty. It will be necessary for me to assist Andrassy in the Foreign Office, as I alone am informed of all the events of the last few months."

The King agreed. "Within the next few days I will——"

"Not to-morrow; your Majesty must decide now—here." He saw that I remained firm, and gave in. Andrassy was to be Foreign Minister, and I was to be political head of a section as a connecting-link between him and Andrassy.

At the next station telephone wires were connected. I had myself put on to Buda Pesth, spoke to Andrassy, and only told him shortly that I was coming to his house that night on behalf of His Majesty. We then spoke to the Supreme Command in Baden and found that the Italian offensive had begun. We had expected that, and were not anxious. According to our information, the forces the Italians were able to put into the field were none too strong, and the Southwest Front had held out up to now.

We traveled on further into the night, and I reproached the King for having so long postponed carrying out the program.

"Yes, yes," he admitted; "but what was I to do? I must govern constitutionally, even with the best intentions."

I said: "Exceptional measures must be taken in exceptional cases. Karolyi's agents have called on all the reserve formations at the front not to fight any more, but to return to Hungary. A revolution is preparing in Pesth. It is directed against the dynasty." But this the King would not admit; he could not see any reason for it. "How can the revolution be directed against me?" he said. "My program was surely the same as Karolyi's, as yours. I was all for a radical change and wanted to break away from Germany, but more honestly. Who supported me then? Didn't I want to satisfy the Czechs, the South Slavs? I can't do things by magic. It is impossible that the revolution can turn against me. The fact that I did not bring in radical reforms sooner is proof in itself that I don't want to govern autocratically. My hands are tied. The peoples must make the peoples' policy. I can't leave the beaten tracks. I can't dismiss Ministers who have a majority." He had become very excited and irritable. Queen Zita came in from the adjoining coupé. She smoothed him down, and then listened to our conversation without putting in a word.

At Hatvan I left the King's coupé, quite satisfied that he had taken my advice and would carry out my program. He shook hands with me repeatedly: "Andrassy shall take the oath early to-morrow morning." He took leave of me in the most cordial way.

Jot it down

WHATEVER it is—make a note of it in your Rockwell Reminder. Keep your mind free of detail. Practically indispensable to busy business men. Note engagements ahead. Tear out yesterday's leaf. Today's matters are before you. Fits vest pocket. Conserves time, thought, memory.

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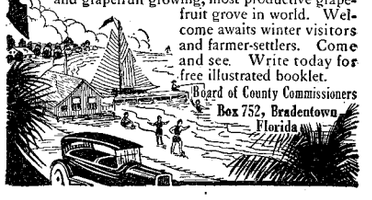

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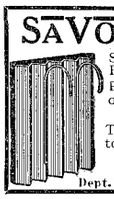

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When the train came into Godollo at midnight—the station was in darkness, not a soul to be seen—the station-master came along the line and called out my name. My secretary, Racz, had rung up from Buda Pesth and wanted to speak to me. I went into the station-master's office and listened to what Racz had to report. While we had been celebrating a festival at Debreczin, there had been a great disturbance in Parliament in the afternoon. News had come from Fiume that rebel Croats had entered the town and had taken possession of Government House. Wekerle lost his head. So something had happened after all. He announced his resignation at a public sitting of Parliament. Tisza's Party had fallen to pieces since the leader's breakdown; Karolyi held the power in his own hands, and there was no one to wrest it from him. Racz told me that the movement Karolyi had set on foot in the barracks continued unabated. I rang off, ran to the train and called Hunyadi. We left the train, got into a motor and dashed off to the Castle. I sent in my name to the King. As he had only arrived ten minutes before, the lights were still burning and he was awake.

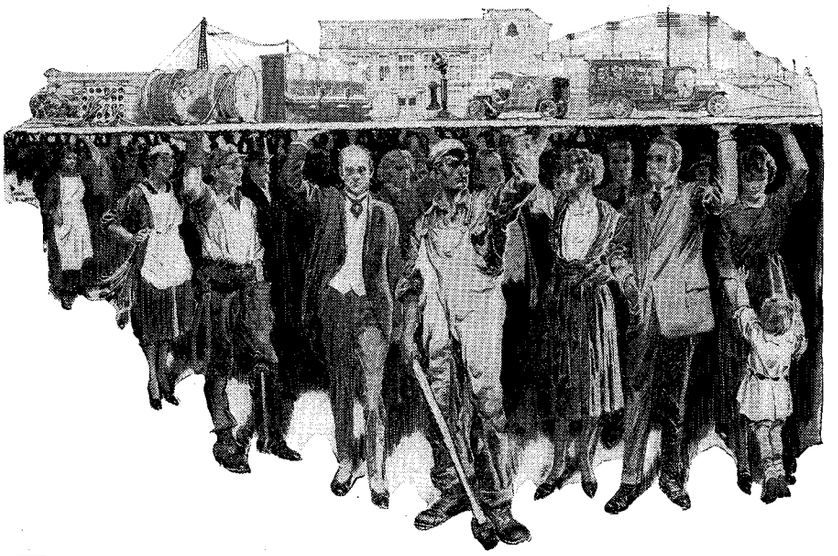
When the King saw me he was alarmed. "Your Majesty," I said, "I did not take too gloomy a view; the collapse is beginning." I told him what I had heard. "Your Majesty must fix up everything with Andrassy to-morrow; our program must be published at once." From the King's study we rang up the military command in Fiume, then the Supreme Command at Baden, then Wekerle. The Queen came in. She was pale, but self-possest. She tried to soothe the King's nerves again. "There will be faithful servants," she said, "who will stand by you."

The revolution which was to drive Charles out of Hungary, and finally into exile on a lonely island in the Atlantic, took its course. Later, reports the Prince, the Emperor said to him: "I never felt a moment's anxiety. I could not conceive that Vienna would turn against me or do me an injury. I have never consciously done the Viennese any wrong. Everything I have done has been with a view to making my people happy." And Viktor Adler is reported to have said: "The misfortune is that the Emperor wants to make everyone happy. We have long since known that it would be a failure."

The brief description given of the conference at which the chief of the Imperial Staff, Arz, announced the collapse of Austria-Hungary's military power———a collapse that left the once-proud empire at the mercy of its conquerors———ends with this paragraph:

When we had discust and settled everything, I drew up the protocol of the Privy Council. As I was putting my signature to it, I felt my eyes curiously hot. As far as I can remember, I have never cried in my iife, on any occasion, hardly even in my childhood; now tears poured from my eyes. Of those present, I was the only one who had fought at the front. I had seen the misery, the sufferings, the corpses—now it was all for nothing, all the sacrifices had been made in vain; and I myself had been the one to propose an immediate armistice. I signed the document; when I looked up, I saw that the Emperor was also in tears.

That was the end of our Army.



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WAR IS BAD BUSINESS, EVEN FOR THE MUNITIONS MAKER

THE POPULAR CONCEPTION of the munitions maker is "a sinister individual with a deep hatred for peace and the pursuits thereof." He is often pictured as doing all in his power to make trouble between nations so that in the ensuing conflicts he may gather "enormous and immediate profits for his corporation." At least one of our leading munitions manufacturers, Pierre S. du Pont, head of the great powder company which bears his family name, says that this is the popular conception, or more properly "misconception," of the men who supply powder and arms to their government. To get the truth of the matter, he advises, "consider the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, whose history is coincident in point of time with that of the United States." The Company has furnished a great part of the explosives used in all the wars in which the United States has engaged. "Therefore we feel," says Mr. du Pont, "that our records will show conclusively what war will do for—and to—a maker of munitions." He goes on, in *The Nation's Business* (Washington):

No munitions concern can live by war alone. During the 139 years of the existence of the United States as a nation there were four major conflicts before the World War. They lasted about ten years in all, or about seven per cent. of the time. Now could any independent corporation keep itself alive for 139 years by turning out a product that was only wanted ten years of the time?

The manufacturer of war materials who was prepared to meet the emergencies of these years was not supported during the intervening time by preparation for the conflicts. Such manufacturers existed through the ownership of factories occupied in making peace-time products. In that way alone could they stabilize their business.

Most people—business men included—probably think that war has no dangers for the maker of munitions. The truth is that no one realizes as clearly as do we makers of war necessities the grave financial dangers of modern conflicts. Even for a company as strong and firmly established as our own, it is a gamble whether it can successfully weather the storm.

There is the need for immediate and tremendous expansion; the steady, even flow of peace-time business gives way to a feverish rush for materials and labor. This expansion must be accomplished when there is a demand for money from a thousand sources. You might assume that our factories can turn to the making of war materials without changing their equipment. As a matter of fact, our plants that make powder for commercial purposes could not turn out the explosives used in modern warfare. New plants, then, must be erected, now organizations created when labor is hard to find and not over-conscientious.

Wars stop suddenly. The munitions maker finds that his market has vanished overnight. He is left with plants and organizations on his hands that are of little value during peace—and these difficulties are enhanced by the depression that follows conflicts.

His company, says Mr. du Pont, has attained its present position not because of, but in spite of, the wars it has helped to fight. To-day, he writes:

We are still busy unsnarling the tangles that resulted from our part in the World War. We are by no means alone in this respect. I could name half a dozen great concerns that turned their energies to war production that are having serious difficulty in pulling through the after-war slump. I could mention a famous automobile company that turned to the production of airplane motors. They came out of the fight without even a factory, and since then they have not built a single car. There is a long list of such industrial casualties left in this country by the great war.

In war times, prices of most materials mount skyward. This is true particularly of foodstuffs, clothing, and many articles that go into the equipment of the fighting man. Manufacturers of such products are given an immense and immediate market at soaring prices. Yet manufacturers of these commodities are not accused of promoting war for the selfish purpose of increasing prices, notwithstanding the fact that the increased demands of war do not require the investment of their capital in special machinery and supplies useless for peaceful pursuits.

Smokeless powder, the chief product of the du Pont Company during the war, was the only essential material whose price declined during that period. We believe that is a record. Now, what happened to some of the other necessities? The price of cotton on the farm soared from 6 cents in October, 1914, to approximately 42 cents in July, 1920; the price of wheat on the farm went from 76½ cents in June, 1914, to $2.58¾ in June, 1920. Our price on smokeless powder was reduced from 53 cents to 44 cents during the war period.

It is probable that few munitions makers gained much financially from their operations. In the case of the du Pont Company taxes paid to the United States Government during the recent war not only absorbed the entire profit of the company on powder sold to our Government, but, in addition, wiped out all of the profit made on these powders during the preceding twenty years.

"I hope that I have made it clear," concludes Mr. du Pont, "that we makers of munitions who survived the risks to life and capital are not among those anxious to repeat the experiment of war by preventing the establishment of permanent peace. I consider President Harding's move in calling the Disarmament Conference a long step in the right direction, as it will be held while people still have in mind the physical horrors of warfare, and while the nations still are suffering from economic wounds. Sentiment against war has always been strong; added to this sentiment now is the crushing burden of taxation, and a disarrangement of all the orderly channels of domestic and international commerce. The Conference has an excellent chance to achieve the high aim for which it has been called."

CANADA'S PART IN THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

CANADA knows war better even than the United States knows it; moreover, it was the Premier of Canada, the Hon. Arthur Meighan, who "first suggested the calling of a conference to discuss the Far Eastern and disarmament problems," as a visiting American journalist points out in *Leslie's Weekly*. Canada is interested in the Conference, too, because she faces the same Japanese problem, and reacts to it in the same way, as do our own Pacific States. "From the lowest to the highest," writes the visiting journalistic investigator, William Slavens McNutt, "Canadians have a keen, intimate interest in any movement having for its aim the abolition of war." The neighboring Dominion is not a little put out, says Mr. McNutt, because it will be represented at conference only in the British delegation, and he argues that the Dominion has shown sufficient "mind of its own" in dealing with its problems to entitle it to separate representation. As for the vital interest of the Canadian people, low and high, in the Conference, he writes:

This morning at breakfast in the diner I was reading a bulletin to the effect that neither Lloyd George nor Lord Curzon would attend the Washington Conference. My waiter leaned over my shoulder and shook his head.

"It doesn't look as tho it would come to much, this business at Washington," he said regretfully. "Do you think they'll really do anything to stop war, sir?"

His tone was wistful—anxious. His interest was keen—personal. In the lapel of his coat he wore a button awarded for service at the front. He had had three years in the trenches and had been wounded twice. He knew War!

"They told us we were fighting to stop war, sir," he said wearily. "We did our job. Be a pity if they can't do theirs now, won't it?"

Back in the smoker two former Canadian army officers were discussing the coming Conference. The tone of their argument was wistful—anxious. It is the same all over Canada, on trains, in hotel lobbies, in editorial rooms, in business offices, in shops and factories, in field and forest; the Canadians who know and hate war are earnestly hoping that the conference at Washington will succeed and—it must be confessed—generally fearing that it will fail.

The Canadians not only know and hate war but they are in a unique position in that they are in intimate touch with the mind and heart of Europe through their political and racial connection with the United Kingdom and in equally close contact with the mind and heart of the Western World—with the United States—by virtue of their geographical location. Canadians know and understand Europe about as well as they know

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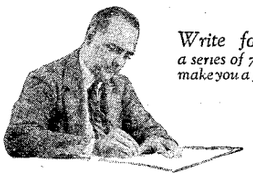

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and understand the United States. They are much more intimately acquainted with Great Britain than are the Americans, and, in turn, they are much better acquainted with the Americans than are the English. The Canadians form—or should form—the interpretative national link between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Let us reduce the situation to terms of individuals to illustrate. Mr. A is an Englishman. Mr. B is an American. They meet to settle the problem of protection against fire in their respective homes. A has traditions and ideals that B may not understand. Mr. B is swayed by influences that are not easily intelligible to Mr. A. Left to their own devices they are likely to become mutual victims of misunderstanding and so be unable to arrange for mutual fire protection.

Mr. C is a Canadian. He knows both A and B intimately. He can explain A to B and B to A. He is not only able but anxious to explain one to the other, for he lives between A and B. The national houses of the two latter gentlemen press against C's house on either side. If A's house or B's house catches fire at any time, C's house is sure to burst into flames.

If A and B do not get together to arrange for proper fire protection, and decide instead to organize their respective families into separate fire brigades, not for the prevention of disaster but to sit up nights and be ready to fight it in case it occurs, why, then, C is in a bad fix. C's family is not as large as that of A or of B. C can not so readily spare members of his family from the bread-and-butter business of life to devote their time to getting ready to fight fire. More than that, C's house is in double danger. If one of the members of A's family tosses a match into the European waste-paper basket and sets fire to the place, Mr. C's house also bursts into flame and he must summon all the members of his family to fight the conflagration. On the other hand if some one in B's house goes to sleep with a lighted cigarette in his fingers and sets fire to the Japanese quilt, Mr. C is again involved. He must turn out all the members of his family to devote their entire time to fighting the blaze until the last spark is out.

Can Mr. C, the Canadian, then, be blamed if he feels that he has an interest in the question of fire protection, at least equivalent in degree to that felt by A and B? And able, as he is, to interpret A to B and B to A, is it surprizing that he desires a voice in any conference between A and B looking toward the establishment of a satisfactory fire protection system?

Mr. C, the Canadian, maintains further that he has a yet more valid claim to a voice in the coming conference at Washington. Mr. C, the Canadian, insists that had it not been for the action of Mr. Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Premier, at the Premier's Conference in England last summer, the Washington Conference would not have been possible.

Mr. C's views on the subject are perhaps best exprest by M. Grattan O'Leary, who represented the Canadian Press at the Premier's Conference. Mr. O'Leary is known to have been very close to Premier Meighen during the deliberations, and in politically informed circles in Canada it is believed that Mr. O'Leary, in his writings, correctly voices the sentiments of the

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Canadian Premier. I quote Mr. O'Leary writing in an issue of *MacLean's Magazine:*

"Without Canada's stand at the Imperial Conference, and even at an earlier date, this Pacific-Disarmament Conference (at Washington) might never have been held. The simple truth is that as early as February 14, 1921, this government (the Meighen government in Canada) acting through the Canadian Department of External Affairs, believing that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance ought not to be renewed, communicated its views to the British Government and suggested that the United States Government be approached as to whether it would be willing to agree to a conference on Pacific affairs with Great Britain and Japan. The suggestion, it is known, was not acted upon at the time. The British Government, altho favorable to what was proposed, evidently believed that the difficulties in the way were greater than the Canadian Government supposed; the position of Australia, believed at that time to be strongly in favor of renewing the Japanese Alliance, was cited as an obstacle; and the question was temporarily dropt."

When Mr. Meighen arrived in England in June to attend the Premier's Conference he found England, Australia and New Zealand strongly favoring the renewal of the Alliance. Mr. O'Leary maintains that it was only the action of Premier Meighen that prevented the renewal. The following is Mr. Meighen's statement to the Premier's Conference, in effect, as given by Mr. O'Leary.

"I am opposed to this alliance because it has outlived its purpose. It was entered into to curb the Pacific ambitions of Germany and Russia. To-day these nations are impotent for evil; no nation menaces British or Japanese interests in the East.

"To-day, broadly speaking, there are three great powers in the world—the British Empire, the United States and Japan. If any two of these enter into a separate alliance, then there can be but one result. The third—in this case it would be the United States—will arm, which means we, too, will have to arm, the consequence being a race in armaments that can produce only misery, if not ruin.

"It is not that I desire to reject the friendship of Japan. it is that I do not wish to purchase that friendship at the price of making enemies of other nations. . . . I therefore urge that we have a conference with both the United States and Japan; that the three governments sit down together and see whether they can not solve whatever difficulties exist on a basis understanding and good-will."

The Japanese and United States Embassies were asked to sound out their respective governments on the step that Mr. Meighen had proposed, and one week later President Harding, with the Borah naval limitation resolution to work on, issued his invitation for a conference.

Canada was not included in that invitation. It may be argued that Canada is included in the British Empire. But Canada is a Dominion, a nation within a federation of nations, to be sure, but nevertheless a nation with its own voice, its own ideals and its own separate problems. And those problems are more the problems of the United States than of Great Britain.

Japan forms the knot in the international yarn that the Washington Conference must unravel before anything can be done toward weaving a satisfactory garment of peace for the world. There are two nations to whom the intricacies of that knot appear as identical. Those two nations are Canada and the United States.

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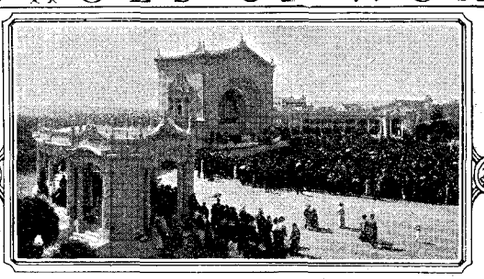

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL AS A "FIGHTING GAME"

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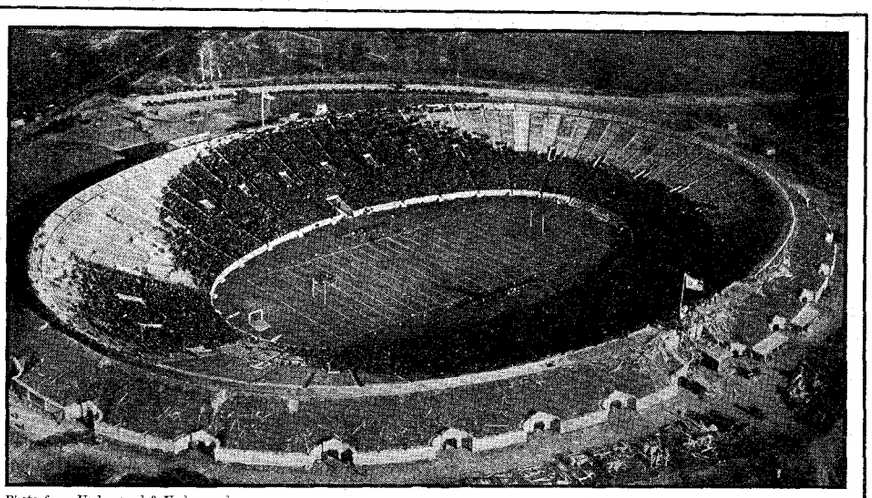

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Unity of command is essential in war. Divided leadership results in defeat. Defeat is none the less sure in football in cases where there is divided leadership. Simplicity of plan is essential in war. Only those plans that are free from complexity and that are capable of execution and coordination under the stress of combat should be adhered to. Exactly so in football. Simplicity in plan both in general conception and in detail is essential. Most failures in the game of football arise from the violation of this great tactical principle. Complexity and disaster go hand in hand. Concentration for combat is essential in war. Dispersion spells failure. Exactly so in football. Every available player is as much essential to the success of a drive at tackle as was every soldier essential to the success of any drive through the western front.

So on, down the great tactical principles of war, we find a most striking analogy in football. Football is The War Game. A game of football is a battle. Its object, within the rules, is the destruction (figurative) or the overwhelming of the enemy.

The development of the conflict and the methods by which the battle is promoted have a striking similarity to conflict.

Football, like war, has from time to time offered strategists a rare chance. The modern game may be well balanced, offering equal opportunities to offense and defense. But the development has been, as in the development of war, through a constant struggle between weapons of offense and defense. The offensive weapons in football have frequently had the better of the argument, and have only been prevented from "breaking up the game" by new sets of rules. Thus, writes coach Daly:

In the old days, when the game was played with long hair, canvas jacket and a skull cap, a noted chess player, Mr. Lorin F. Deland, of Harvard, became interested in it. After a careful study of the rules, he discovered that they permitted a player on the attack to start before the ball. The result to him was obvious. He assembled in rear of the rush line a shock group which started before the ball was put into play. This group dashed up to the line of scrimmage and as the ball went into play it drove into the opponents with all the momentum that husky young bodies could develop. This human catapult was so effective and deadly that it had to be ruled out of the game.

Mr. Deland made certain other applications of the principle of starting before the ball which were also unique in the game. In his time, the ball, instead of being kicked off, was put in play by the famous old wedge formation under which the defense plunged, to the great detriment of skull and back-bone. Mr. Deland split this wedge into two groups, which on the initial play came tearing up to the ball after a twenty-yard start, and as the ball went into play, went sweeping down on to either flank of the defense with the momentum and velocity of an express train.

Great things were expected of this "flying wedge" which was a carefully guarded secret before the first Harvard-Yale game in which it was used. It was, however, not sufficiently well guarded. A visiting Harvard graduate, it is said, returned to his home on the Pacific coast and there, in the privacy of his club, remarked to a friend that Harvard had a wonderful play which at the start of the game would make Yale look like thirty cents. It is said that this remark through innocent progress came to the ears of a Yale graduate, who telegraphed back to his alma mater—"Look out for a wonderful new play at the beginning of the game." With this meager information, the Yale eleven so prepared themselves that the famous flying wedge was stopt half way to the goal line. The application of the principle of starting before the ball led the Rules Committee to sit up late nights figuring the force developed when a group of young crusaders bore down upon the waiting defense. Apparently there were sufficient mathematicians present to solve the problem and to decide that flesh and blood could not stand the strain. So this play was excluded.

Almost at once another great tactician of the game arose to prove the projectile superior to the armor. Mr. Woodruff of Pennsylvania set out to wreak havoc and ruin on his rivals with his famous "guard back" play. As Coach Daly described this maneuver:

"Guard Back" took advantage of the rule which allowed the heavy linemen, the "Forwards," to line up behind the line of scrimmage and carry the ball. The players, just before the ball was snapt, lined up with the guards back of the line and the tackles drawn in to fill their positions. For years the play could not be stopt.

Finally Mr. W. H. Lewis, a distinguished lawyer and football coach of Harvard College, trained a Harvard line to hit this play before it got started. This was possible because the Pennsylvania forwards lined up, with their sides to the opposing

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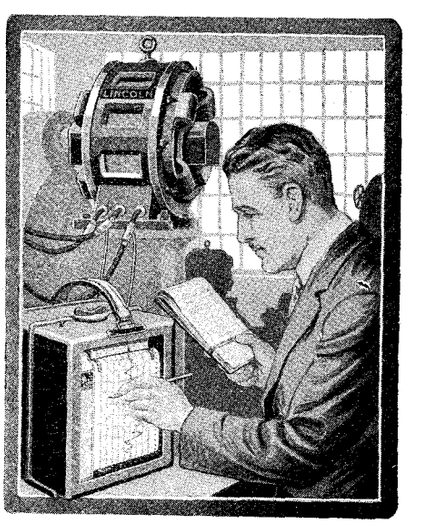

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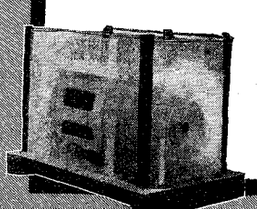

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

defense, and could readily be carried back into the shock group by a hard-charging defensive line. The result set the "guard backs" away back. But for years the genius of Mr. Woodruff had dominated Eastern football, and finally it was necessary for the rules Committee again to rescue the defense by legislating that only one forward could be brought back to reinforce the back field on the attack.

The third great offensive genius of the game then developed a famous concentration for the attack, which like its predecessors, overwhelmed and dispersed the defense. Doctor Williams of Minnesota, one of the greatest of football coaches, was responsible for this play. Its history is full of interest.

In 1899 Western football, unlike to-day, was looked upon in the East as more or less inferior to the local variety. That year the West Point football team was not doing well. In fact the truth is that it was considered practically impossible for the Military Academy to defeat its great rival, the Navy. Doctor Williams, a few short days before the final game of the year between the Army and Navy, volunteered to teach his new formation (which later became universally known as "tackle back") to the Army team and to his many friends among the Army coaches at the Military Academy. The result was astounding. An apparently helpless Army eleven plowed relentlessly through their larger and stronger opponents to a great and decisive victory.

Yale at once adopted this successful formation and for years Yale teams won, due partly to this formation of Doctor Williams, who is a Yale graduate, and partly to their appreciation of the fundamentals of line play.

The developments of football during this period became so deadly that public opinion arose against the many serious injuries which resulted. Indeed it became a very great question as to whether the game was to be abolished. Luckily the game was rescued for the future by the Rules Committee. New rules were evolved which eliminated "forwards" from the attacking group and added the new element of the forward pass.

For the present, the game has obtained a very good balance between the attack and the defense. Furthermore, it has incorporated the delightful speculation of the forward pass which is thrilling and pleasing to the spectators. Maybe the near future holds in store for football a new tactical genius who will again throw the defense into dismay and confusion. For the present, however, altho Minnesota has developed a jumping rush line, and West Virginia and Princeton an apparently successful distribution on the attack which contains concentration for rushing and also dispersion for passing, nevertheless, the formation has yet to appear which can regularly establish a predominance over an equal defense. All else being equal, victory on the football field now goes to the team which can perform with the greater skill, and that, of course, is as it should be.

The great thrill from the game, the writer believes, lies in the forward pass. He explains:

It is the joy of the spectator and the

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problem of the coach. A carefully drilled competent team is often upset by a rival twenty per cent. weaker, skilled in passing. He sees the ball shot through the air to the speeding end. Open field running and brilliant tackles abound. But uneasy sit both coaches. At any moment an intercepted or successful pass may lead to a touchdown for either side. It is entirely too much of a gamble to please hard-working, long-suffering coaches.

The pass is almost entirely an individual play. Its success lies ninety per cent. in the passer. Fortunate indeed is the team with a skilled passer—a player who under pressure can pick up the speeding end and float a fast traveling lob just in front of his face, so that it can not be mishandled. Such passers are few and far between, but at times they do appear.

In 1913 Notre Dame sent East a team equipped with just such a passer, and their passing combination, Dorais to Rockne, furnished a startling sensation, against an Army team not unskilled itself in passing. Indeed, Prichard to Merrilat became the greatest passing and receiving pair in the game. I have seen this pair by sucessive passes take the ball the entire length of the field. Both players had a genius for the play. Prichard could throw as probably no passer has ever thrown before or since and Merrilat was a wonder at getting the ball. On numerous occasions Merrilat leaping in the midst of three or four defending backs came away with the ball where success seemed almost impossible to the experts watching the game.

Many games indeed have been decided by this gambling method of play. Among the most famous of such plays is the long throw from the Yale full back to Paul Veeder, the Yale end, in the Harvard-Yale game of 1906. Two equal teams deadlocked in the ordinary methods of play were suddenly rendered a startling decision through use of the forward pass. Similar instances have occurred in many other games, as in the Army-Notre Dame game of 1916 and the Harvard-Dartmouth game of 1908.

Hours of drill and training are required for skillful passing and its defense. But at best when the curtain rises for its use it may unexpectedly prove a decided boomerang in the hands of any but the most expert.

Turning from the present to the past, a writer in the New York *Evening Post* makes the discovery that our present American game of football, generally credited to English originators, was invented and played by the Chinese long before it was ever heard of in Europe. Descriptions of the game, together with complicated rules much like those governing to-day's gridiron battles, have been unearthed in a number of ancient manuscripts.

During the Middle Ages, as the same writer follows the game's progress through historical times, it was very popular in England, and correspondingly deadly. Broken bones were common, and there were many actual mortalities. One English writer of the period puts it in a class with prize fighting—which, as then conducted with bare fists, was also far deadlier than at present. The rules developed recently, concludes the *Post* authority, have made a real sport of a game that, even five or six years ago, too often crippled, and even killed, its devotees.

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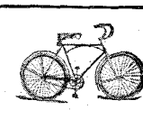

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

WHAT THE BRITISHER FINDS TO ADMIRE IN CRICKET

"NO other country in the world has a national game in the sense that England has a national game," asserts a British colonel, well experienced as a manager of cricket teams and a person of authority in the realm of English sport. His objection to considering baseball as thoroughly a national game in America as cricket is in England is explained on the ground that Americans watch baseball, while Britishers play cricket, and that this association and play leads to ideals of real sportsmanship. "Also it helps the players to be jolly good fellows," he says, which is a consummation devoutly to be desired by all true sons of "Merrie England." The writer, Colonel Philip Trevor, C. B. E., thus expands his argument in the London *Daily Telegraph:*

Tho we English are by nature a shade dull and by training a shade too repressed (and consequently somewhat inarticulate), there is nothing we enjoy more than being jolly good fellows. There is no game in the world which, to the same extent as cricket, tends to make you jolly good fellows, if you have the germs of it in you. Its unwritten laws still govern it more than the written. Its standard has never lapsed, tho in very big and in very little games it is often lowered, and the term, "It's not cricket," has become the greatest of our negative national mottoes. I am not at pains here to attack any of the skilful individual games to which we English are addicted, and at which so many Englishmen show exceptional prowess. I merely say that after all they are only individual games, and tho many thousands may pay to watch the great performers play at them, the *raison d'être* of all of them is self. Cricket is the Englishman's chance of meeting and making jolly good fellows.

Colonel Trevor, coming down to cases, tells the story of a young man who was helped to be a real "jolly good fellow," and so to succeed both socially and in his chosen profession of soldiering, by applying himself to cricket. For cricket, as played in England, it appears, distinctly has a social side. The writer objects:

In the reams and reams that are written about cricket its social—I might say its domestic—side is constantly and consistently overlooked. This is a great pity from the point of view of the boy, and consequently it is not until he has got into some kind of decent cricket that he learns that the game has a social, or as I would rather say, a domestic side. I justify the word domestic. Whenever our men tour Australia or the Australians tour this country, we who are of riper years say to one another of the touring team: "Are they, or were they a happy family?" So the domestic comes first. Unless the touring team are a happy family they will not be socially a success when they go outside the family. If they split into cliques among themselves their social life will also be split into cliques. It has been my good fortune to captain a second-class side on many tours, and I have been manager of an English team which went to Australia. From the mere technical standpoint alone I am quite sure that no team which is at sixes and sevens domestically, will achieve consistent success on the cricket field. You may say that is a platitude and not a very helpful one. I will do my best to make it helpful to the youth going on his first cricket tour. In all tours except those of international sides one man is both captain and manager. I want the youth to recognize by means of his imagination (for he cannot do so by his experience) how exceedingly difficult is the job of the man who runs the show. That poor chap is as human as the members of his team, and consequently just as fallible. Let that youth remember the priceless advice posted up once in an Irish theater. "Don't throw things at the man with the trombone; he is doing his best!" Let that youth make up his mind in advance that he will not be a negative critic. He is not likely to be one openly. But he must remember that the habit of negative criticism is perhaps more inherent in the Englishman than in the man who belongs to any other civilized nation. Fortunately the love of fair play is also inherent in the Englishman, and so far as cricket and cricket tours are concerned, I would ask the youth to give reins to his love of fair play, and to repress his tendency to negative criticism, or—to give the term its shorter and truer definition—grumbling. When the game or the day's play is over don't let him hold a secret inquest on it with two or three others.

Cricket is a game, a game of social enjoyment. It is not a fit subject for an inquest, which must be, or at any rate should be, a very serious affair. Good-natured chaff—chaff in which there is no sub-acidity—is an excellent thing on a cricket tour. I look back with delight on some of the dinners at which I was good-naturedly tried at an extempore court by the members of my side for bad captaincy on tour. It was the kind of chaff which helps to make the happiness of a happy English family. Sometimes I had not to defend myself. It was done for me. I can honestly say that I can not remember one of these tours of which I had the privilege of being skipper which, so far as I could judge, the team did not enjoy. At any rate, the same men came again with me year after year. Please do not let me be misunderstood. It was not because I skippered well. On the contrary, it was only because I did my very best, and the sense of fair play inherent in the men who toured with me made them treat my efforts with generosity. Of course, I realized that generosity, and I did my best to show my gratitude for it.

I stoutly affirm that it is not the personality of the captain, unless he is an archangel or an arch-fiend, which makes or mars the success of a cricket tour. And, of course, I am speaking mainly of club tours. It is the attitude of the members of the team towards one another and towards the skipper which is the important consideration. Let us rub it into the youth of the land that cricket was always meant to be a game, and a jolly game too. Of course, it is a strenuous game; it should be that. Byron says, "Together joined in cricket's manly toil." He gives us in the fewest possible words the essentials of cricket. "Together joined" emphasizes the comradeship. And then we are reminded that cricket is manly and also a toil. Byron did not write about cricket as

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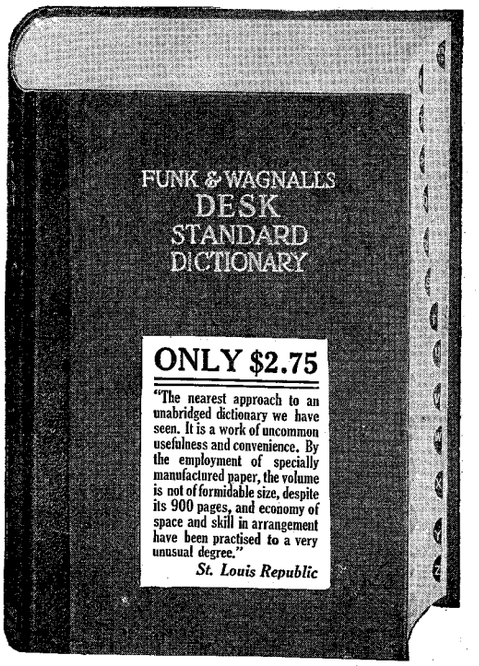

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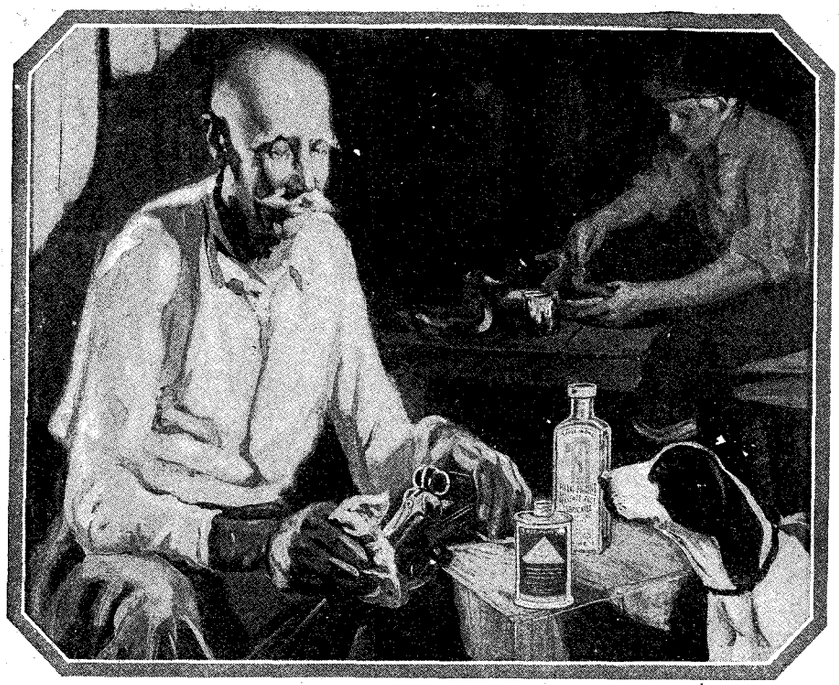

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Dickens wrote about it. Despite his club foot, the poet was in the Harrow eleven. He knew what he was talking about. . . .

I can only beg the youth who is about to take up cricket to accept my assurance that a cricket match can be made, what Bacon said of gardening, "the purest, of human pleasures." Here is a recipe for that best of sweetmeats: Keenness, quantity unlimited; Charity, handfuls—and stretch your hands wide; Tolerance, all your stock in hand. Add a pinch of a sense of humor and serve up when and where you will in the warm oven of humanity.

FLYING HIGH, WIDE AND HANDSOME

THREE miles a minute in an airplane! That was Bert Acosta's approximate speed when he established a world's record in winning the Pulitzer Trophy at Omaha early this month. Actually his official speed was 176.9 miles per hour, over a 150-mile course. This surpasses the best speed made in France in the September race by three miles an hour. That Acosta was hard prest all the way, however, is shown by the figures, which show that less than nine minutes separated the winner and the slowest plane in the race. The New York *World* thus tells the story:

The crisp early November day was all any speed pilot could ask. The sun shone, the atmosphere was clear with splendid visibility and a ground temperature of 48 degrees. A mild breeze, too light to affect the starting, blew throughout the afternoon.

Acosta, one of the best known and most skilful aviators in the United States, a professional flyer and an expert tester of flying-machines, drove a Curtiss navy racer, with a 400 horse-power CD-12 motor. His speed, instead of being 173 miles an hour, as at first reported, was actually 176.9 miles an hour. This developed when it became known that the course, instead of being exactly 150 miles (five times about a thirty-mile triangle), was in reality 153½ miles in length by actual survey. This gave the star flyer his new figure and made him a world beater. Incidentally, he also won a prize of $3,000.

The speediest race-flying done by any one until Thursday was in the Deutsch de la Meurthe contest at Etampes, France, September 30 last, which was won by Lieutenant Georges Kirsch. Over a course of 186 miles, his speed was 173.1 miles an hour. He flew a Nieuport-DeLage plane. Acosta's ship was a Curtiss navy biplane, entirely American in design and construction.

While aviation enthusiasts the country over were eagerly reading the news that Acosta, a great favorite hereabouts, had won the trophy, the more important information arrived that the course was longer than it had been supposed to be, and that therefore his speed was three miles an hour greater.

It became known that the course was accurately surveyed by the "chain" system before the race at the instigation of the Curtiss interests, which wanted to be sure of having an absolutely correct line on the flying speed of their ship should it win.

Last year's course for the Pulitzer Trophy, it is now learned, was shorter than

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it was supposed to be, and for this reason the record credited to the winner on that occasion does not stand. As we are told by *The World:*

The 1920 course for the Pulitzer Race—a triangle with the starting and finishing point at Mitchel Field, Mineola—was planned to be 132 miles in length, but an examination made afterward by the United States Geodetic Survey proved it to be actually only 116.8 miles long.

The winner of the 1920 race, Captain C. C. Mosley, U. S. Air Service, who drove a Verville-Packard ship, was credited in the first reports of the race with having averaged 178 miles an hour, and with having broken all racing records. The best records at that time were held by Sadi Lecointe of France, who had averaged a trifle more than 169 miles an hour in winning the Gordon Bennett Trophy at Etampes in September, 1920, but a revision of figures showed that Mosley's actual time was only 156½ miles an hour, as against Acosta's world's record time of 176.9 miles per hour.

Acosta, who, like Eddie Rickenbacker, was an automobile racer when automobiles were twice as speedy as airplanes, was arrested for speeding just before he left New York for Omaha to take part in the race for the airplane trophy. Being what is known as a "good sport," however, he held no grudge against the policeman who arrested him, according to the New York *Evening World;* quite the contrary, as subsequent events show:

Two days later the policeman who had arrested Acosta received an invitation to visit him at Curtiss Field, and accepted. Acosta persuaded the policeman to take a hop in a speedy little two-seater.

They climbed into the plane, Acosta wearing civilian clothes, boots, a cap turned backward. The cop was drest in a fur flying suit.

"Ready?" shouted Acosta.

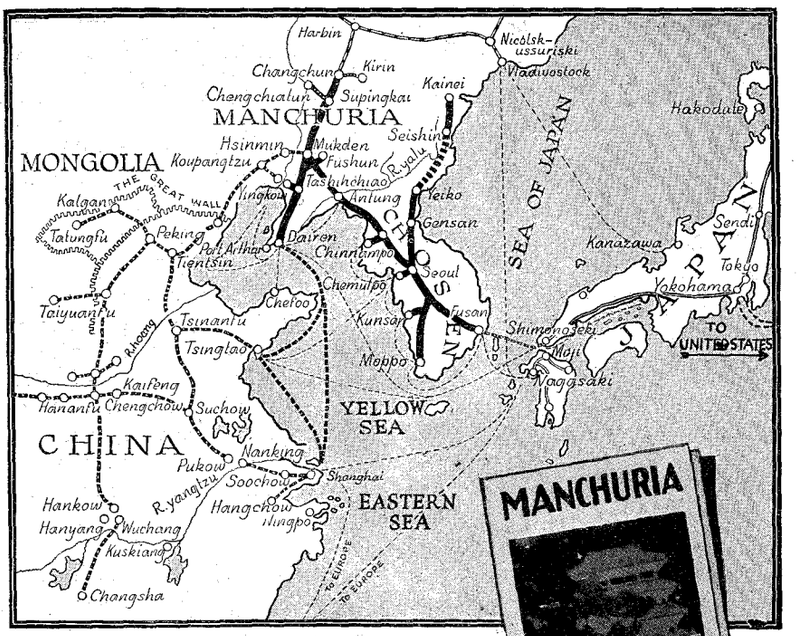
"Let her go," the cop yelled back. Acosta jerked the throttle, the bus sprang out across the field, running tail high, with motor racing at full speed. Twenty feet from the trees the pilot jerked the control stick, and the cop's heart sprang into his his mouth as the bus zoomed vertically up till it hung by its "prop" in the air. Acosta kicked round to the level, then gained altitude with a rush. A thousand feet from the ground he slid the plane on the wing and dropped 300 feet.

"Hey!" the cop yelled.

Acosta climbed to 3,000 feet, then he spun down to the thousand level, whirling end over end. Coming out of the tail-spin he threw the bus into five consecutive loops.

"My God!" screamed the cop, as the machine moved forward on the level, and Acosta dived a bit, pulled up sharp and swung into a barrel-roll, whirling the machine over and over almost down to the ground.

"Stop!" the cop yelled, but the pilot made head-on for the hangars. He zoomed sharp over the hangar and flung down the line of telegraph poles. Reaching the end, he did a vertical bank to the left, slid between the hangars, and landed. The cop emerged from the back seat, pale, choking, airsick. It is not recorded that he is a candidate for New York's aerial police force.



South Manchuria Railway (heavy black line) through Manchuria and Chosen, connecting with Chinese and Japanese rail and coastwise lines and ocean routes to Europe and the United States.

Manchuria—
A Land of Opportunities

Manchuria constitutes the northeast provinces of China. Mines and forests enrich it. The soil is one of the most fertile in the world, and its great agricultural areas give it the name of "The Garden of China."

Four distinct groups of Americans can find outlets for their activities in this ancient and yet newest part of China:

Capitalists: Mines; light, power and water works; banks; agriculture; manufacturing and building—these are some of the opportunities offered to capital.

Exporters: Here, indeed, lies a rich field for the exporter. Almost everything from locomotives to talking machines and tooth paste are sought by the progressive inhabitants of Manchuria.

Importers: American importers find it to their advantage to use Manchuria as a source of such supplies as soya bean products; hemp, bristles, furs, hides, tussah silk—not to mention the innumerable articles of Oriental manufacture always in demand in America.

Travelers: Scarcely any other country of the Orient points with so alluring a finger toward its ancient and fascinating places of history, interest and beauty.

Write to Mr. Yozo Tamura, South Manchuria Railway Company, 111 Broadway, New York, for the descriptive folder illustrated above, and other information.

The South Manchuria Railway, a modern railway in an ancient land, is the great artery of transportation in this land of opportunities. The South Manchuria Railway is conducted in accordance with the principle of the Open Door, with a welcome extended to the cooperation of foreign interests.

The South Manchuria Railway, running through Chosen (Korea) and Manchuria, is the only railway in the Orient with all-American equipment. It conducts a chain of hotels-de-luxe, travel bureaus, and city and country clubs.

Your Host and Guide

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

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"My solace for the future"

The following letter opens up a subject smokers often talk about:

W. H. TALLMADGE
Hickory Lodge
241 Summer Street, Stamford, Conn.

October 27, 1920

Larus & Bro., Co.
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

Your free samples of smoking tobacco fell on fertile soil. I have been a burner of the weed since I was 14 years old, and now I am 78 and full of vigor. I never smoked Edgeworth before receiving your samples. It will be my solace for the future, and several of my friends are acquiring the habit. Thanking you for the compliment bestowed, I am,

Yours truly,

[Signed] W. H. Tallmadge

The ripe ages reached by pipe smokers are frequently dwelt on in the newspapers.

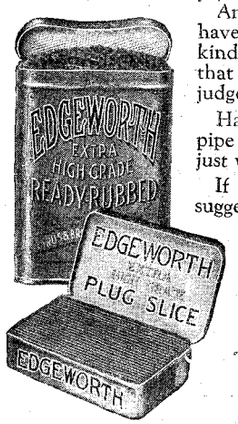
Here is a man "78 and full of vigor" who has been a smoker for 64 years' running.

A New York newspaper recently mentioned a doctor of note, aged 91, who had been a smoker for 80 years.

These men, ripe with experience, may not have lived to such fullness of years simply because they smoked.

But ask them if they enjoy their pipes.

Their morning and evening pipes are the solace of their days, just as they were the joy of their youth.



And usually they have smoked so many kinds of pipe tobacco that they are good judges of what is what.

Have you found the pipe tobacco that is just what you want?

If not, we would suggest that you try Edgeworth.

We would like you to pass judgment upon it.

Edgeworth may or may not be just your kind. But it has proved to be just the right kind for so many smokers that we will make it very easy for you to decide whether it is *your* kind.

Simply a post-card containing your address, also that of the dealer to whom you turn for supplies, will cause us to send you generous samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed into cakes, then separated into thin, moist slices. To have an average pipe-load, merely rub a slice between the hands.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is ready to pour right from the can into your pipe. It packs perfectly and burns evenly to the very bottom, getting better and better.

For the free samples, upon which we would like your judgment, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

DANGER SIGNALS OF INSANITY

RECOGNITION of personal danger signals in industry is often tardy or absent, thinks an editorial writer in *The Nation's Health* (Washington). In illustration he tells of one of the steadiest mechanics in a large factory who shot himself the other day, apparently without reason. His family life was happy; he was not dissipated; he was a quiet, hard-working man. His foreman reported that he had only one peculiarity: no matter how good a piece of work he turned out, he always belittled it, comparing it with the jobs his father used to do. The rest of the tale is in words of the general manager, who said:

"I talked the case over with our shop doctor and he told me a lot about 'sense of inferiority,' which I understood, and threw in a lot more which I didn't.

"At any rate, it started me to thinking about several cases we had had in our plant. I recalled a man who had been driving a shop-mule—a cracking good man with a record for reliability and carefulness. All at once, he began hitting things and had a series of small accidents, winding up with a grand smash-up which killed one man and injured several others pretty badly. We fired him, and he landed in an insane asylum, where he died about a year afterwards. Then there was a foreman in the woodworking plant, a good, sober man, full of energy, apparently a comer. He began getting rough with the men, and at first I thought it was just his way of hurrying up production. Then he went over into the foundry and tried to tell our foreman molder how to do things, got into a fight, and spent a week in the hospital. From that he went from bad to worse, got to drinking bootleg whisky, and we had to let him out. He died about eighteen months afterwards, crazy.

"I could go on and tell about a good many cases I've come across in our office force and sales staff cases which are clear enough to me now after twenty years of experience and a tip from our doctor. The point is this: why didn't I recognize what was going on at the time? Why was it necessary to let these people go on to destruction before somebody realized that something was wrong? Of course, we have been paying attention to these things only a few years, and, of course, if we had brought these cases to the dispensary the doctor would have discovered what was wrong; but we didn't send the men in because we had no idea that they were going wrong. There were danger signals sticking out all over them, but we didn't see them because we didn't know that the man who suddenly changes his ways or who becomes queer is a danger to himself and everybody in the plant.

"It strikes me that what we need is a little instruction along these lines. I don't want my foremen trained so that they could qualify as expert witnesses in a murder trial, but I wish somebody would describe the danger signals in garden-variety language that could be understood by those in close contact with the man on the job. If the foreman could understand that the skilful man who suddenly gets clumsy, the meek man who all at once be-

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Our exceptionally well-planned Cruise-Tour to this intensely interesting field for pleasure travel will leave New York Feb. 4, 1922.

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comes chesty, and the steady church-goer who takes to high-power swearing, should make a trip to the doctor, I believe our plant and its employees would be a good deal better off. They tell me, too, that a lot of these men may be salvaged; at any rate, their chances of being scrapped would be much reduced."

COMPREST AIR TO EXPAND MESOPOTAMIA

THE GENIE that will restore the oldest of lands to its former glory is Comprest Air, boasts *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York). Comprest air is to aid in all the work of the electrical, mining, mechanical and civil engineers who are soon to turn the once magnificent empire from a squalid waste into the likeness of what it was, long before civilization had touched Europe. It seems certain, says a writer in the publication named above, that the land will be much in the eye of the world for the next half-century. The benevolent hand of mechanical science will be extended to that territory. The result should be beneficial to all mankind. He continues:

What a romance it will be! This oldest of lands is to be made into one of the most modern; its anticipated great resources are to be opened in bountiful measure for the production of material benefits.

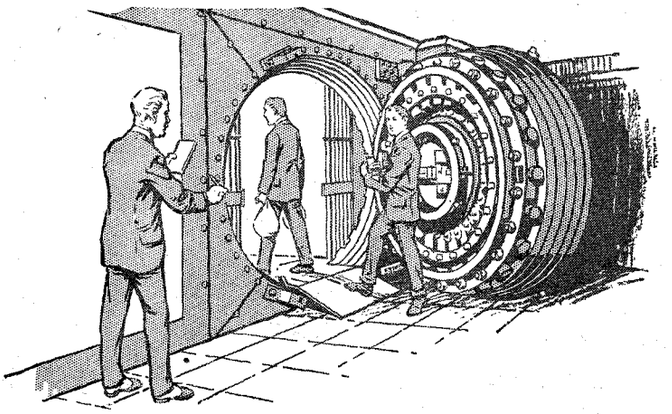
Mesopotamia, reputed the oldest of lands, is named in Genesis as the first cradle of the human race. It has known civilization well, for there resided the Assyrians and there lived the Babylonians. Their ancient palaces were built of wonderful bricks embedded in asphalt. It had its growth, its exaltation of power, its decay and fall. Mesopotamia was known as the most fruitful and delightful garden of the world of those ancient days. Its earth gave forth grains and fruits and flowers and when the soil became exhausted, engineers were summoned, and there resulted stupendous works for intensifying agriculture by irrigation, and these engineering feats held off famine and made the country rich.

Mesopotamia has lain fallow throughout more ages of man than one would think possible who knows the ceaseless quest of engineers and scientists for new sources of supplies. We are about to see it restored to its old-time glory, but a magnified glory. And comprest air and comprest-air machinery, it appears, will work a major part of the miracle.

This one-time land of stately magnificence is to-day a dreadful waste, depressing to those who contemplate it in the light of its storied past. It is almost totally barren, containing squalid villages, and decaying ruins of its quondam splendor, and the camps of roving tribes.

It needs, however, only the touch of the engineer's wand; and the engineers are on their way—electrical, mining, mechanical and civil engineers. Each is also by necessity and conviction a comprest-air engineer. Comprest air will be employed in all their works and its marvels will do a giant's share of the toil necessary to recover Mesopotamia to the world as a useful economic unit.

Some of the projects have been examined by our representatives at Paris, who are of opinion that when the capital and machinery and energies of civilization



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The banker keeps your actual cash and securities safe in vaults which thoroughly protect them against fire and theft. Many bankers have relied on Diebold equipment since 1859.

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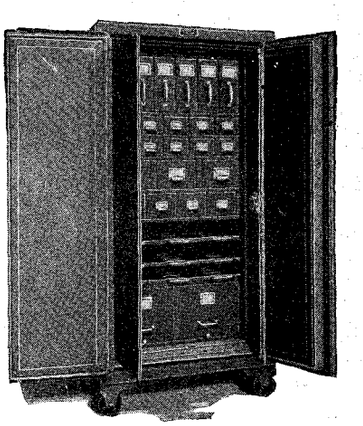

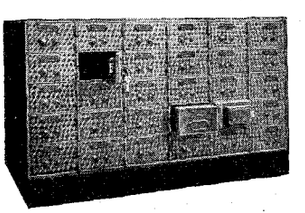

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—PRISCILLA DEAN

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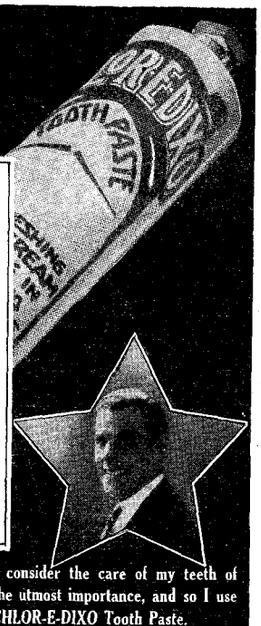
Follow their example and your own teeth will be beautifully white.



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—OSCAR SHAW

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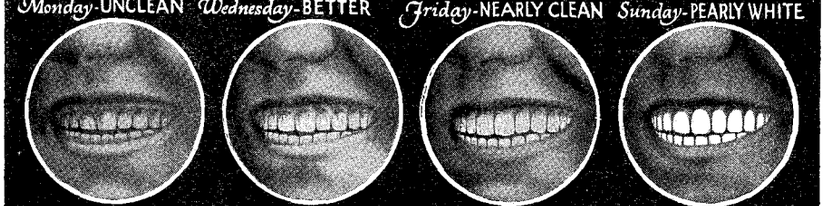

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In whatever place you pause with Sir Frederick in "The Riviera of the Corniche Road" he shows you photographs of leading structures, while you listen to the tales he has to tell about remarkable people.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

are set to work in scientific exploitation there will be a handsome yield within two decades.

This wealth to-day merely is potential. In the to-morrows it will be real. What are these large sources of potential wealth? There is first the vast deposits and reservoirs of petroleum, the existence of which was known as far back as in the Roman period. Oil is believed to abound in the entire region, including, besides Mesopotamia, Mosul and Kurdistan. There are great stores, it is thought, of minerals. There is, finally, agriculture. Thus, if the age-old irrigation system is to be reestablished with the modern improvements which American experience in the western United States has proved good, there will be a great addition to the agricultural products necessary to feed Europe and Asia. The source of water would be the Euphrates and the Tigris and their fluids would furnish wheat and corn and would, it is believed, make the level and stoneless plains of these two great rivers become formidable rivals of the Southern American states in the growing of cotton.

REBUILDING HALIFAX ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS

FOUR years ago an explosion nearly wiped out the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, killing 1,600 of her citizens, injuring 6,000, destroying 1,600 buildings and damaging 12,000, within a 16-mile radius. A relief fund of $29,000,000 was made up by the British and Canadian governments and by private subscription, which included large sums from the United States. To administer this fund, Canada constituted a Relief Commission, with unusual powers for expropriating and replanning land. The interesting way in which this work has been done is described by Jacob L. Crane, Jr., in *Municipal and County Engineering* (Indianapolis, September). The commission, we are told, has expended nearly thirty million dollars in temporary and permanent relief; in replanning the 325-acre devastated area; rebuilding houses; completing repair jobs; and adjusting personal claims. The reconstruction work is notable because it has greatly improved the character of the ruined area by the scientific replanning of the streets and by the construction of better-situated and better-designed houses in place of the destroyed ones. Says Mr. Crane:

Under this Commission the usual procedure following disasters, in which the opportunity to rebuild well has not been utilized, was abandoned. Instead of paying damages to owners of ruined property, the Commission bought or expropriated enough of the ruined area to control its new development, and replanned and rebuilt it according to a thorough and comprehensive plan. The old streets had been wastefully and inconveniently laid out according to the usual rectangular plan; some wide avenues ran straight against grades as high as 20 per cent., and the maximum grades of the nine principal east and west

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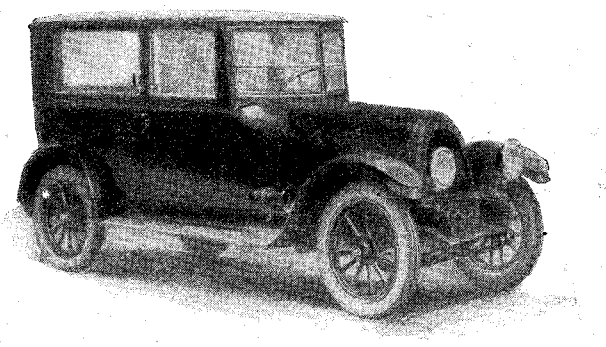
streets were 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 20 per cent.; the approach to the center of the district was round-about and over an alternation of flat steep grades; advantage had not been taken of the splendid site overlooking the harbor; and lot subdivisions were standardized without regard to use or the character of the site.

Replanning is always expensive and wasteful in its redistribution of values, the price which must be paid for lack of planning in the first place; but on the whole there could scarcely have been a more economical plan for Halifax than the one proposed. Of 508,370 square feet of land included in the new diagonals, central square, etc., 433,140 square feet can be saved in streets, waste land, etc., which may be converted into building land. The balance is but 75,230 square feet. No radical change could be made in the old rectangular plan without scrapping expensive local improvements, but with as little violence as possible to the old system, the new system is planned to secure easy circulation of traffic and proper distribution of the density of building; the overwide streets are narrowed and the houses set back; two new diagonals at grades under 5 per cent. lead to adjoining regions from the center of the development and converge in a central square around which the principal public buildings are to be erected, and which is an important distribution center for traffic from all directions; a convenient location is made for trolley service; excellent sites are provided for stores and for schoolhouses and other public buildings; the advantages of the town's site are better used by studied situation and orientation of buildings; a fine hill site is reserved for a park; and one district which had been mostly occupied by "shambles" was replanned for multiple-type workmen's houses.

The design and construction of the buildings was taken up in the same way. Ross and McDonald, of Montreal, architects, devised plans which meet the financial requirements of the development and at the same time afford greater variety, interest, and attractiveness to the district than it formerly possest. Houses better situated and more attractive than those renting at from $20 to $40 a month in other parts of the city can be had here for from $18 to $25. Part, but by no means all, of this difference has been written off the books of the Relief Commission as excess charges due to the maximum prices at which the work was done. All of the houses will eventually be sold, first choice being given to former residents of the district. Many are built of a not unattractive comprest concrete block with granite facing and with stucco or frame second stories, as shown in the accompanying view.

The 325 acres along the harbor, being rebuilt under the direction of the Halifax Relief Commission, are incorporated as part of the city plan now being completed for the remaining 3,960 acres of Halifax, by the Town Planning Board, assisted by Mr. Thomas Adams, Town Planning Advisor of the Dominion Bureau of Conservation. The planning of the region surrounding the city is under direction of the Halifax County Council, which has prepared four schemes to take care of an area totaling 18,138 acres. The rebuilding of Halifax is giving most effective practical demonstration of town planning values. Instead of the uneconomical and commonplace type of development found in most of Halifax, and in most areas rebuilt after catastrophes, the development of this area possesses decided advantages in economy, appearance, and convenience of use.

The FRANKLIN



RIDING COMFORT

THERE are four main reasons why the Franklin gives unmatched riding comfort—and there are thousands of people besides Franklin owners to *testify* that it does.

Its springs are full-elliptic, with spring action nearly twice as soft as in the usual semi-elliptic type.

Its chassis sill and body frame are of wood, which absorbs shock instead of transmitting it.

Its weight below the springs is relatively less than in any other car. Front axle is tubular; rear axle housing is aluminum; there are no strut rods. These features combine to soften the impact of the car on the road.

And it contains not a pound of unnecessary weight. Even the Sedan scales only 2750 lbs. Freedom from dead weight means less jolt and jar.

Backed by quality materials and workmanship, these features, plus direct air cooling, also create unusual reliability, long car life and economy.

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation
(*National Averages*)

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WAREHOUSING CORN

A PLAN devised by one Joseph, in Egypt, for stabilizing the produce markets and keeping the consumer fed by storing up bumper crops over lean years, seems likely to be imitated in Washington. *The Wall Street Journal* endorses as, "helpful to the farmers and of benefit to the public," the plans developed by the War Finance Corporation, with the approval of the Department of Agriculture, for warehousing corn on a large scale. As most newspaper readers are aware and, as the farmers bitterly and vividly realize, the disposal of this year's corn crop presents an extremely serious problem. Many farmers are burning their corn because it is cheaper than coal, at least so the newspaper dispatches from the corn belt tell us. At present prices the price of corn to the farmer is considerably below the cost of production. The War Finance Corporation's plan has not been devised, we read in the editorial already quoted, "to take supplies from the market and create a scarcity, but to save a large and unwieldy surplus." But the New York *Journal of Commerce* strongly condemns what it calls, "Helping Farmers to Hoard." "It sees the Goat" frankly going into the business of providing the farmer with credit, not for regular or normal marketing or crop moving purposes, but to enable him to speculate upon future market conditions—if not to aid him in attempting to control the market. And it fears that "if the contemplated plan is widely taken advantage of by the farmers there is every prospect of heavy losses both to the Treasury and to the producer." As *The Wall Street Journal* explains the plan:

> There was a large carryover of corn last year, and on top of that came the 1920 crop of 3,232,367,000 bushels. This was the largest crop ever produced. We are now harvesting another one almost as large. Two record crops in succession can mean nothing else than an unusual surplus, under ordinary conditions of consumption. What is to be done with it? Shall it be wasted or conserved?
>
> The question has been well answered by Professor George F. Warren, now of the Department of Agriculture, who is an acknowledged authority in the economics of agriculture. In a recent study of farm products he pointed out that ample supplies of grain and hay should be held on farms in each year of excessive production. More attention, he said, should be given to storage and the financing of crops in years when the weather is unusually favorable, so that the unexpected production, which is often a calamity to the farmers, may be used to supplement short crops that are almost equally injurious to industry.
>
> No economist or financier can disagree with this advice. Then, too, industry and finance are intimately connected with the corn market, because a low purchasing power of farm products is felt at once in all other circles. An illustration is to be found in the implement business. Heavy cuts in prices were made this year, yet farmers could purchase only a third of their usual supplies, according to the findings of the unemployment conference. This would suggest big inventory losses in this business. And a loss in one business affects others like pushing over one of a row of bricks.
>
> There has not been a time in twenty years when the purchasing power of an acre of corn has been so low as it is now. Present indications are that by the time the crop movement is well under way this purchasing power per acre will be less than 65 per cent. of normal. The absence of this buying power is felt all along the line of manufactures, from shoes and shirts to automobiles and agricultural implements. We call it "stagnation."
>
> The measure of corn is full and running over. Save and store the overflow against the day when the measure will be short. Federal licensed warehouses offer the means of doing this in a way that will ultimately add to the farmer's purchasing power and benefit general business.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF NEW YORK'S BARGE CANAL

WHILE the barge canal built across the length of New York State a few years ago is not yet being utilized to anything like its capacity, it has now, several writers agree, begun to justify its existence. It is noted in an *Annalist* article that the New York State canals carried only 1,421,434 tons last year, whereas the system can handle 20,000,000 tons. But the writer sets against this the fact that this year's traffic is estimated to be 30 per cent. larger than last year's, while last year showed a 15 per cent. gain over the previous twelve months. Now that the first year of private operation on the barge canal since the war is three-fourths completed, the results are most encouraging, writes Dr. Henry Moskowvitz in the New York *Journal of Commerce.* A publicity organization has done a great deal of work, and the shippers of the East and West are being awakened, we are told, to the genuine value of the New York State barge canal as a very important and economical trade artery. Shippers now realize that they have a reliable service at their bidding as the *Journal of Commerce* editorially sums up the facts given by Dr. Moskowvitz:

> We hear of a steady service by a fleet of twenty new steel barges and five tugs maintained east and west of Buffalo, with private terminals at this end and in Buffalo. Bills of lading are, moreover, issued to all lake ports in connection with the various steamship lines maintaining service to these cities. It is further claimed that shipments are transferred direct from barge to boat at Buffalo upon arrival, and that import shipments can be billed direct from Liverpool or any foreign port for all-water delivery to Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee or Duluth.

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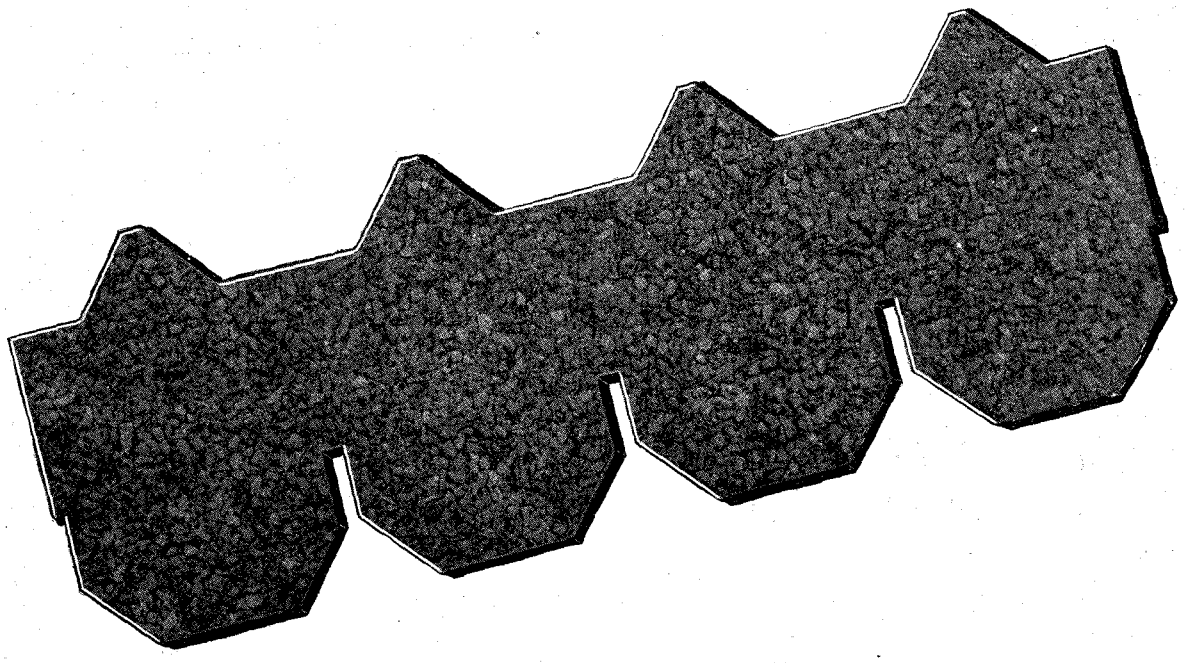

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Check up these points of superiority possessed by the Ruberoid Strip-shingle then make up your mind regarding the shingle to be used on *your* home.

1. Ruberoid Strip-shingles *will not curl* or blow up. Their unusual strength and rigidity eliminate any possibility of the appearane of your roof being spoiled in this manner.
2. The especially heavy back and surface coatings, of true Ruberoid quality, not only give this shingle longer life than the ordinary, but also improve the looks of a roof due to the extra thickness of the shingle which results.
3. Due to its patented form, the Ruberoid Strip-shingle offers you a wide and pleasing variation in design. Attractive variations in line and color are readily obtained from this one type of shingle. A booklet showing these designs will be sent on request.

Ruberoid Strip-shingles are, of course, highly decorative. The surfacing of crushed slate in a deep, rich red, or a cool, attractive green, helps impart an air of distinction to any home.

Ruberoid Strip-shingles reduce the cost of shingling because their application is so simple. They are self-spacing. No chalk lines are necessary. Only five nails for each strip.

Ask the dealer from whom you buy lumber and building supplies about Ruberoid Strip-shingles.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

We hear also of shipments during the present season of heavy machinery, huge safes, boilers and cranes entirely beyond the capacity of the old line-canal boat and suggesting a type of carrier competent to meet the most exacting demands. The canal must be coming into its own when it brings freight to be unloaded directly from the canal barge into the ocean steamer without interfering with the loading activities on the pier side. . . .

As this process goes on the benefit will not be restricted to the sections immediately tributary to the great waterway, but will expand to the regions west and south of the lines of barge transportation. That is to say, the effect of the development already in sight is not going to be confined to the northern waterways from the Atlantic to the lakes. It will indirectly affect the rivers, especially the Ohio and the Mississippi, and connecting streams in the West and South as well as the coast lines of the Atlantic and the Gulf with their various bays and inter-coast connections. The prediction must be regarded as a fairly safe one that we are on the threshold of a revival of water transportation on a scale heretofore reckoned as beyond attainment, accompanied by the improvement of facilities for landing and transfer, and a capacity for the handling of both light and heavy freight.

THE WORLD'S GOLD OUTPUT

THE British Empire continues to supply the bulk of the world's gold, figures for 1920 showing that the Empire produced almost three times as much as all the rest of the world. The Transvaal alone supplies about 50 per cent. of the world total. *The Statist* (London) calls attention to the fact that "tho Transvaal production has been declining in recent years, it has shown a consistently higher proportion of the whole—that is, it has not been declining as rapidly as that of the mines in other parts of the world." *The Statist* presents figures for gold production partly compiled by its own statisticians and partly based on the 1920 report of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines:

The World's Gold Output

	1920 £	1919 £	1918 £	1917 £
Transvaal	34,052,906	35,402,887	35,768,687	38,323,921
Rhodesia	2,348,112	2,499 498	2,652,250	3.495,353
West Africa	1,000,000	1,237,362	1 333,553	1,529,970
Total Africa	38,001,018	39,139,747	39,754,490	43,349,244
West Australia	2 575,000	3,118,113	3,723,200	4,121,700
Queensland	450 000	514,103	578,200	761,700
Victoria	640,000	575,260	674,700	857,500
New South Wales	197,000	279 666	370,000	349,000
South Australia	25,000	13,696	32,700	34,000
New Zealand	1,100,000	1,334,405	1,100,000	1,189,200
Tasmania	27,000	32,650	48,000	61,600
Total Australasia	5 014,000	5.867,893	6,526,800	7,374,700
India	1,889,261	1,959,977	2,060,000	2,213,800
Canada	3,290,000	3,260,468	3,016,000	3,174,586
Total British Empire	48,194 279	50,228.085	51,357,290	56,112,330
United States	10,500.000	12,404.169	14.064,410	17.197,300
Mexico	2,750.000	3,135,512	2,500,000	1.848,000
Russia	1.000,000	2,000,000	2 500,000	4,000,000
Other Countries	7 000.000	7,250,000	7,800,000	7,822,370
Grand Total*	69 452,000	75,034,000	78,272.000	86,183,000
Transvaal Percentage	49.9	47.2	45.7	44.4

*Transvaal Chamber of Mines Estimate.

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UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF MINERALS IN 1919

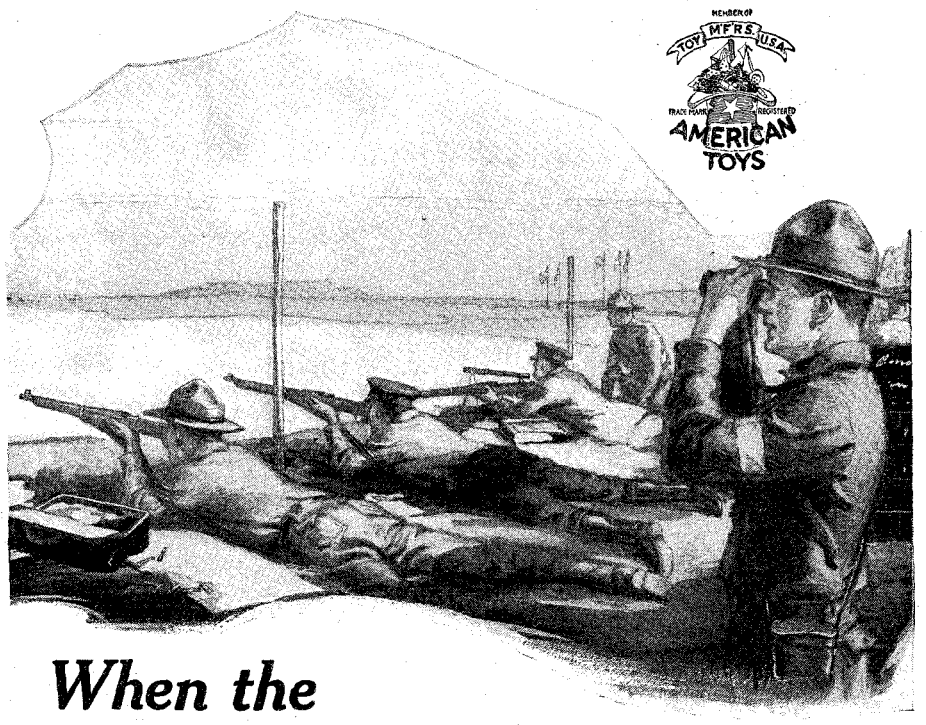
ONE of the reasons why this country could view without fear of military disaster the refusal of other nations to join in disarming is, of course, our vast store of the raw materials essential to the manufacture of arms and munitions. The Census Bureau gives a clear idea of where we stand in this respect, in a statement which appears in the 1920 census figures covering the year 1919, and which furnishes statistics of the number of mining enterprises, number of individual mines, quarries and petroleum and natural gas-wells operated, average number of wage-earners employed and the value of products turned out. As *Bradstreet's* notes:

These statistics, cover only enterprises that were productive, with an output valued at more than $500, or, in the case of bituminous coal mining industry, amounting to more than 1,000 tons of coal.

The term enterprise as used in this summary represents one or more miners, quarries and wells or groups of wells or natural-gas-gasoline plants, all within the same State, operated under a common ownership or unified control, and for which a single report was secured. The enterprise is further defined as being limited to a single mining industry.

The census figures appear in *Bradstreet's* as follows:

	Enterprises	*Mines, quarries or wells*	*Wage-earners*	*Value of products*
All industries	21,280	.....	981,560	$3,158,463,000
Fuels:				
Coal:				
Anthracite	254	534	147,372	364,084,000
Bitum.	6,636	8,316	545,798	1,145,977,000
Petrol and nat. gas	9,814	260,673	93,205	931,793,000
Metals				
Iron ore	290	472	45,741	218,217,000
Copper	195	226	43,717	181,258,000
Gold & silver				
Lode	740	799	15,436	58,832,000
Placer	112	132	1,380	9,068,000
Lead & zinc	432	473	21,884	75,579,000
Manganese	35	37	909	2,188,000
Quicksilver	26	26	748	1,803,000
Rare metals	22	22	633	1,725,000
Stone				
Basalt	163	174	3,336	9,657,000
Granite	358	381	8,049	18,279,000
Limestone	895	925	22,069	52,943,000
Marble	48	62	1,732	4,397,000
Sandstone	255	276	4,287	10,684,000
Slate	101	104	3,513	5,720,000
Miscel.				
Abrasive materials	34	34	317	721,000
Asbestos	10	11	146	249,000
Asphalt	9	12	324	749,000
Barytes	89	98	919	1,592,000
Bauxite	10	15	738	2,190,000
Chromite	15	16	31	105,000
Clay	344	349	5,442	10,053,000
Feldspar	30	32	349	584,000
Fluorspar	54	72	1,124	3,334,000
Fullers' earth	9	9	824	2,019,000
Graphite	21	24	419	869,000
Gypsum	47	48	2,191	6,805,000
Magnesite	11	11	448	2,169,000
Mica	65	69	448	607,000
Millstones	11	11	37	64,000
Min. pigmts	23	23	185	480,000
Phos. rock	48	69	4,373	10,300,000
Pyrite	17	18	1,172	2,408,000
Silica	25	30	177	404,000
Sulphur	4	4	1,129	17,935,000
Tals & soapstone	28	30	958	2,302,000



When the World's Best Marksmen Met in Competition

AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES, held in Antwerp, Belgium, eighteen nations sent teams of picked marksmen—the keenest, most accurate rifle shots in the whole world. They met in open competition on July 29 to August 2nd, and the American Rifle Team demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that Americans can outshoot the world. They won seven out of eight team matches, and numerous individual matches, including the Free Rifle Individual Championship.

The ease and skill which Americans almost always exhibit with the rifle are a constant source of wonder to the outside world, yet the reason is clear to every thinking American.

It is part of the American tradition that every boy should know how to handle a gun and shoot straight. For every European boy that is allowed to have a gun in his formative period, hundreds of American boys are taught the finer points of marksmanship. Americans believe this training makes not only good marksmen, but makes them more alert, self-reliant men.

One of the members of this famous team recently wrote us:

"I first started to shoot with a cross-bow. Of course, an air rifle would have been better for me, but I did not have one. I think you can have a justified pride in the fact that the product of your factory has gladdened many boys' lives, and by creating an interest in rifle work, has no doubt saved many lives also.

The best gun for any boy to start with is the Daisy Air Rifle. Millions of American boys have had their first training in marksmanship with a Daisy Air Rifle. For over thirty years it has been the favorite rifle for American boys. It looks like a real hunting rifle, shoots as straight, but is much safer as it shoots with compressed air instead of powder.

The Daisy Pump Gun, shown in the picture at left is a 50-shot repeater, same pump action as found in the highest type of modern hunting rifles. . **$5.00**

The Military Daisy, 50-shot repeater, looks surprisingly like the guns our boys carried "over there" with a strap and removable bayonet **$5.00**

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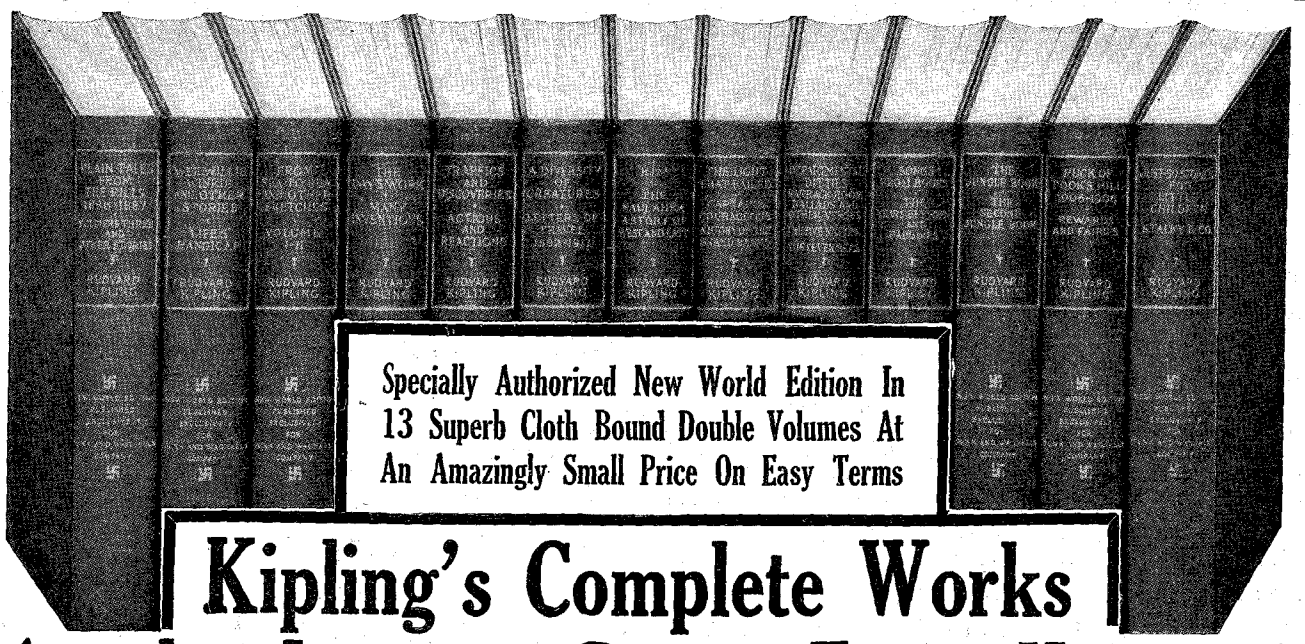

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 2.—Premier Lloyd George postpones attendance on the Washington Arms Conference because of the crucial stage of the Irish negotiations.

Albania is being invaded by both the Greeks and the Jugo-Slavs, according to a message from Bari, Italy, to London.

November 3.—Five persons are killed and thirteen wounded in disorders between Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem.

Arrangements are completed to exile former Emperor Charles and ex-Empress Zita, of Austria-Hungary, to the island of Madeira.

November 4.—Premier Takashi Hara, the first commoner to become head of the Japanese Cabinet, is assassinated.

Kamenetz Podolsk in the Ukraine has been captured by the forces of General Petlura, the anti-Bolshevik leader, according to advices from Moscow.

Foreign Minister Chitcherin, of the Soviet Government, sends a note to the Entente nations and the United States saying that Russia will not feel herself bound by the decisions of the Washington Arms Conference.

The British Parliament unanimously endorses the Washington Arms Conference.

November 6.—King Alexander takes the oath before Parliament and ascends the throne of Jugo-Slavia.

A Moslem alliance linking Northern Persia with the Turkish Nationalists in Anatolia has been signed in Tabriz, according to a dispatch from Athens, this being reported as the first step towards rallying the Mohammedan world around the Nationalists' flag.

The Hungarian National Assembly officially dethrones ex-Emperor Charles, and receives a note from the Little Entente that it must bar the return of the Hapsburgs by free elections or other means.

November 7.—Sir James Craig, Premier, summons the members of the Ulster Cabinet to a conference with Lloyd George on the Irish peace negotiations.

Because of the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, President Suarez, of Colombia, resigns office.

November 8.—The treaty of peace between Austria and the United States becomes effective with the exchange of ratifications by the two governments.

A treaty involving neutrality on all questions affecting one of the signatories and mutual support on questions affecting both is signed between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

The Peking Government has taken steps to reorganize all its foreign obligations and to insure prompt payment of all its foreign loans, according to an official reply to Secretary Hughes, who called attention to the seriousness of China's failure to meet an over-due American loan.

DOMESTIC

November 2.—Hanford MacNider, of Mason City, Iowa, is elected National Commander of the American Legion.

The House Military Affairs Committee arranges to turn over medical and hospital supplies costing $3,500,000 to Secretary Hoover for distribution to the children in the Volga Basin and Russian Armenia.

November 3.—The Senate rejects by a vote of 43 to 25 the Smoot amendment to the tax bill levying a manufacturers' and producers' sales tax.

The Senate passes the $75,000,000 good roads bill for Federal aid in highway construction, and the measure goes to the President.

November 4.—The Senate broadens the Lenroot resolution to inquire into alleged shootings of soldiers by officers, to include all manner of charges concerning the conduct of American officers during the World War.

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes announces he will ask for $10,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition during the next fiscal year, an increase of $2,500,000 over the appropriation for the current year.

November 5.—Senator Reed's resolution to retain the excess profits provisions in the revenue bill and use the money obtained to pay a soldiers' bonus is defeated by a vote of 38 to 28.

The Big Five Railroad Brotherhoods will revive the strike vote and use it if the promises of the Railroad Labor Board that working rules would be disposed of before further wage reductions are considered are not carried out, according to a statement signed by the union chiefs.

November 6.—Premier Briand, of France, arrives in New York to attend the Washington Arms Conference.

The World Peace Foundation publishes figures compiled from reports of the Secretary of the Treasury purporting to show that the United States Government in the 131 years of its existence under the Constitution has spent nearly four-fifths of its revenue, or $52,607,489,927, on war or objects related to war.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Indiana, suspends that part of its recent order which prohibits continuance of the check-off system by which coal-mine employers deduct the miner's union fees from their wages, and all striking miners in Indiana are ordered to return to work.

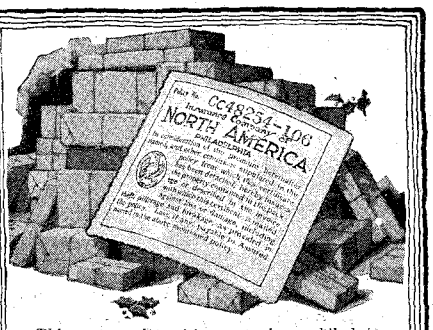
November 8.—The Senate passes the tax revision bill by a vote of 38 to 24, and the measure goes to conference between the Senate and the House.

Marine Corps guards are ordered on board all trains carrying registered mail.

Ten men are killed and seven hurt in five Kentucky election fights.

John F. Hylan is reelected Mayor of New York by an overwhelming majority.

The Senate adopts a resolution requesting the representatives of this Government to use their influence to have newspaper representatives admitted to all meetings of the full Conference on Arms Limitation.



This coupon, slipped into a package while being wrapped, insures the package against loss or damage in the mails.

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During the holiday season, when the mails are taxed to their utmost, it is more than ever important to *insure* your parcel post shipments against loss or damage.

North America Parcel Post Insurance furnishes adequate protection. You insure your packages yourself merely by wrapping a coupon in each parcel. In the event of loss or damage there is no red tape. Adjustments are made promptly.

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THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

Perfectly Frank.—" What an awful gash you have on your forehead! "

" Oh, next to nothing—next to nothing." —*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

Above the Average.—" Do you call that a beefsteak? It makes me laugh! "

" I'm glad to hear it, sir. Most people swear."—*Kasper, Stockholm.*

The Stamp of Knowledge.—" Pa, what's a post-graduate? "

" A fellow who graduates from one of those correspondence schools, I suppose."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Good Start.—SHE—"No, when I marry I want a man who is game from head to foot."

EX-FOOTBALL MAN—"Well, give me a chance; I've got a game leg already."—*Exchange.*

Guaranteed Quiet.—I will sell my new home for $15,000 cash, cost $25,000 and then some to build. Surrounded by a graveyard, quiet neighbors. Call in person, mornings only.—From an ad. in the *New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

Placing the Blame.—MOTHER—" I've tried so hard to make you a good child, Margaret, and yet in spite of all my efforts you are still rude and naughty."

MARGARET (deeply moved)—"What a failure you are, mother."—*London Weekly Telegraph.*

The Proud Speeder.—" You were going faster than the law allows," declared the traffic policeman.

" Act humble and penitent," whispered Mr. Chuggins's wife.

" I'll try. But it's hard to conceal my pride. I didn't know the old boat had it in 'er."—*Washington Star.*

What a Missing " t " Will Do.—
Driver Leaps to Safety as Taxicab
Plunges 15 Feet Into Excavation.
Passengers, Though Killed,
Brush Their Dresses and
Continue on Their
Way.
—Headline in the *New York Herald.*

Where Words Failed.—The new guard was not familiar with a certain railway run in Wales. Came a station which rejoiced in the name Llanfairfechanpwllgogerych. For a few minutes he stood looking at the signboard in mute helplessness. Then pointing to the board, and waving his other arm toward the carriages, he called, " If there's anybody there for here, this is it! "—*Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati.*

Headline English.—In spite of the repeatedly made observation that most newspaper readers read nothing but headlines, the effect of headlines on daily conversation is negligible. Suppose a couple of tennis players talked thus:

" How about a Net Tilt? "

" All right. I'll Clash with you."

Or two motorists:

" Why didn't you laud that motor trip? "

" I didn't go. Rain halted it."—*F. P. A. in The New York Tribune.*

It Might Help.—The doctor who recommends pleasant thoughts while eating should edit the food prices.—*Washington Post.*

Where Squareness Counts.—A country is not made great by the number of square miles it contains, but by the number of square people it contains.—*Dayton News.*

Concealed Iniquity.—SMALL BOY—" What's the use of washing my hands before I go to school, Mother? I'm not one of those who are always raising them."—*Orange Owl.*

Popular Malady.—" The only remedy for malaria is whisky and quinine."

" Where can you get it? "

" What, whisky? "

" No, malaria."—*Karikaturen, Christiania.*

Real Obedience.—Four-year-old to her favorite doll, the loss of whose arm exposes the sawdust: " Oh, you dear, good, obedient dolly! I know I told you to chew your food fine, but I had no idea you would chew it as fine as that."—*London Post.*

Sharp Reply.—TOURIST—" What's that beast? "

NATIVE—" That's a razorback hawg, suh."

TOURIST—" What's he rubbing himself on the tree for?

NATIVE—" Jest stropping hisself, suh, just stropping hisself."—*Widow.*

Why He Picked Pictish.—An English mother was visiting her son at college.

" Well, dear," she said, " what languages did you decide to take?"

" I have decided to take Pictish, mother," he replied.

" Pictish? " said the puzzled lady. " Why Pictish? "

" Only five words of it remain," he said. —*Railroad Red Book.*

More Needed.—John D. Rockefeller took a little girl in Cleveland to ride in his car and, after she had comfortably seated herself, he asked her, " Where would you like to go? "

" Oh, I don't care," the little miss replied. " Where do you want to go? "

" I," Mr. Rockefeller replied with a twinkle in his eyes "I want to go to heaven."

" Oh, Mr. Rockefeller," the girl exclaimed, " I guess you haven't got gasoline enough to take you there."—*Boston Globe.*

The Newest Freedom.—Texans are just naturally partizans. A man from that State called at *The Journal* office the other day. In reply to a question, he said: " Yes, the caounty where Ah live went Republican at 'lection, but it's so'y now it went that way. Hodding ain't so pop'la' as he was. Ah hud a fellow say some remawks 'bout that to-day right here in Tulsy. He said: 'Some great liberato's have lived in this country. Lincoln, he freed the slaves, Henry Fo'd freed the hosses; Thomas Edison freed the tired piano playah; Hodding freed the wo'king-man from hahd labaw. Ain't no work now but fo' va'y few'."—*The Oil and Gas Journal.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. C.," New York, N. Y.—The word *Salmagundi* occurs in Blount's "Glossographia," published in 1674 as follows:

"*Salmagundi* (Ital.), a dish of meat made o cold Turkey and other ingredients "

Randle Cotgrave in his "Dictionarie," date 1611, says of the French word *Salmigondin*, "Hachee; or meat made ordinarily of cold flesh cut in little peeces, and stewed or boyled on chafingdish, with crummes of bread, wine veriuyce, vinegar, sliced nutmeg and orange pills "

Marriott in his Royal English Dictionary o 1780 derives the word from the French *selon mo gout*, "according to my taste," and says that it "a mixture of chopped meat, pickled herring etc."

The modern dish is made of chopped meat anchovies, eggs, onions, etc., with oil, vinegar and pepper (*New Standard Dictionary*). Th word is derived from the Italian *salame*, sal meat, and *condito*, seasoned, but came int English through the French *salmigondis*. Th word has frequently been used figuratively, an designates any mixture of various ingredients an olla podrida; a medley; a potpourri. Ac cording to Larousse the French define the term a "a stew of several kinds of meat warmed-up by extension, a number of things piled up indis criminately," and "a name given derisively t members of a club who met at the hotel Salm."

According to the inimitable Rabelais *Salmi gondi* or *Salmygondin*, which occurs in the "Pil grimage to the Shrine of the Holy Bottle," wa a lordship of Dipsody given by Pantagruel t Panurge. This lordship was worth 67 millio pounds sterling or $333,000,000 per annum i certain rent, and an annual revenue from locust and periwinkles varying from $125,000 to 6 millions in a good year, when the exports of locust and periwinkles were flourishing (See Rabela *Pantagruel* II, 32; III, 2).

In 1806 Washington Irving and his brothe William, in association with James K. Paulding projected a periodical, modeled on Addison "Spectator," which they called "Salmagundi. The first number appeared in January 1807, an the editors continued for a year, during which tim there were issued twenty numbers in which th follies and the frailties of the day were gooc naturedly satirized. At the close of the yea "Salmagundi" was discontinued because th publisher refused to remunerate the editor

The name of the Salmagundi Club, New Yor is, we believe, derived from Washington Irving periodical. It is an association of profession men of various walks in life, but artists pr dominate.

"C. O. W.," New York, N. Y.—The wor "party" when applied to a person is a colloquia ism that borders on vulgarity.

"In the legal sense, *party* is a person (body of persons collectively) who (or whic takes a certain specified part in a legal transactio as 'A. B., the *party* of the first part.' From th application of the term, the word has been loose extended to mean *person*. Do not say 'A certa *party*,' etc., but 'A certain *person*'; *party* such a connection is a vulgarism."—"A Des Book of Errors in English," p. 163.

"R. L. R ," Beaumont, Tex.—Thank you. Th answer is to be found in the Gospel according St. Luke, chapter 6, verses 27–28.

"J. H. H.," Richmond, Va.—"What is the co rect pronunciation of the word *atelier?*"

The word *atelier* is pronounced *a''ta-lye'*—fir *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *final*, *e* as in *prey*.

"L. H. S.," Madison, Wis.—"In the followi slang expression, would you use *bawled* or *balle* 'I was *bawled* up on the time'?"

The correct form is *balled*—"I was *balled* on the time ' However, the phrase "to ball up" slang and its use should not be encouraged.

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